The Middletown Transcript

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THE DENTIST'S ART

Millions Of Teeth Are Sacrificed Through Ignorance

DECAY USUALLY DUE TO ACID

Owing to the necessity of having a correct idea of your teeth, what causes the decay, aches, and pains; how to take a stitch in time to prevent losing the teeth and that you will take this little article of advise as a lesson on how to care for the teeth, select a good dentist and save them.

To those to whom the subject of personal appearance counts but little, who never plan for future comfort and health, a tooth is of very little value.

Millions of teeth are sacrificed because the masses do not know the possibilities of the dentist's art. The mouth is a prime factor in beauty and one of the most expressive features of the human countenance. The expression of the mouth depends largely upon the teeth. The whole countenance loses half its charm by the exhibition of decayed unsightly teeth.

When a pretty girl parts her lips and exposes decayed teeth and inflamed gums, how quickly the charm is dispelled.

Many women whose faces are unattractive in repose become quite charming when their smiles reveal clean, white teeth, well cared for.

When we consider how necessary it is to preserve the teeth in order to maintain the symmetry of the features, it becomes our duty to study to avoid the causes which tend to ward their permature destruction No part of the human system is so sadly neglected as these very important organs, and yet there are none the neglect of which entailes more serious results.

Decay of the teeth is caused by the formation of an acid in the mouth through the fermentation of food. This acid attacks and dissolves the enamel, or outside covering, exposing the softer substances of the tooth to the action of microbes. An acid condition of the mouth may follow an acid condition of the stomach, or be produced by the action of the fermenting particles of food which, by reason of the uniform warmth of the mouth, generates lactic and acetic acids which causes the destruction of tooth structure.

Decay usually occurs upon those surfaces of the teeth which are not easily reached and, consequently, not easily cleaned; upon rough surfaces which afford lodgment for food particles that eventually ferment and produce the acids necessary to decay. It is noticeable, too, that most teeth decay at or near the points of contact with adjoining teeth.

The periods at which teeth are most likely to decay are:

1. During a general systematic weakness brought on by severe sickness.
2. In children between five and eight years because of the effects of childhood diseases.
3 From twelve to twenty years, caused by rapid growth.
4. In women during the process of reproduction.

Decay is most usual in women because of indoor life and lack of exercise. There is generally increased decay during any severe strain on the system; as for example, in acute wasting diseases, and especially in women during the physiological process of reproduction.

The importance of caring for the teeth during this period can not be too greatly emphasized. Is it advisable for a woman to have her teeth attended to at such a time? Under ordinary circumstances it is just as safe, and it brings great relief to the expectant mother, while at the same time it prevents the transmission of irritability and nervousness to the unborn child.

Teeth decay more during the night because there is no motion of the tongue and lips, and the acids are not distributed in their work of destruction.

Mothers should teach their children to care for the teeth very early in life, so that it will become a habit to be continued through life. I find from experience that the best way to induce a child to care for its teeth is to give it a reward. When children's teeth decay they should be filled just the same as the permanent teeth.

1. To prevent the child from suffering with the toothache if nothing else.
2. It prevents the permanent teeth from coming in irregularly.
3. It is as unhealthy for a child to have a mouth full of bad teeth as it is for a grown person.
4. It is anything but pleasant for the little ones to have bad breath. If the health is at the formation period of permanent teeth they can not be of good structure.

I find a great many people think because a child's permanent teeth begin to decay while young it is of no use trying to save them. Teeth grow harder and are not so apt to decay after the age of 17 or 18 years, so if they are properly cared for between the 12th and 18th years of age they can be retained through life.

Childhood is the most critical period in the life of teeth and nearly all tooth troubles originate then. The child's teeth should be cared for and filled when necessary. They were put there by nature for a purpose and should be kept until they are replaced by nature. I can assure you it is from no mercenary motive when I say, I believe every child of school age should be required to have theirs examined and cared for at least once a year, and six months is not any to often. I believe a chi'd is better off with good health and poor education than with a good education and poor health. The child can not have good health with a mouth full of bad teeth. It may not tell on a child at first, but undoubtedly will in time. I believe that such a system of inspection would result in incalcuable benefit of the health of the country. The present loss of teeth is appalling.

When any part of the tooth decays the remedy is to remove the decayed part and fill it with a material that will become solid; that will resist the action of the air and moisture; that will stand the forces of mastication and serve as an artificial enamel. The comfort of pure breath and saliva, the agreeable effect produced on others by the exhibition of a clean, healthy mouth; the advantage of teeth in talking and singing; the ability to masticate the food and the possibility of the preservation of the teeth till advanced life are surely sufficient reasons to induce every one to give the teeth proper care.

The poor savage in his native wilds has a coarse fare and few comforts, but he is erect and strong and his teeth are sound and regular. But it must be borne in mind that he lives a different life from ourselves; he is in the open air all the time. His habits and food are very simple; no sauce, pastry and confectionery to derange the stomach and impair the general health. He chews his food instead of having the roller process to grind it for him.

Decay from one tooth, if neglected, may be communicated to adjoining teeth. Frequent examinations by dentist can not be urged too strongly. No one can tell when decay commenced upon his own teeth. It may be quite out of sight and require a strict search to detect it, but it is none the less dangerous on that account. Cavities should be filled as soon as discovered and the mischief stopped at once.

The first molors on the grinding surface and the central incisors on the sides nearest to each other, are the points most liable to decay. But decay may attack the teeth at any point. The first molors are considered by the dentist to be the most valuable teeth in the mouth, yet are often mistaken for temporary teeth, and are allowed to be extracted.

When an abscess has formed around the roots of a tooth, if no tube or fistual has been formed, as is sometimes the case, it becomes larger, finally bursting the sack and spreading until the whole side of the face is affected, becoming greatly swollen. This is known as deep seated ulceration. This class of teeth can be treated and saved. The decayed matter accumulating from decomposition of the teeth and food, which find lodgment in the cavities, and the pus arising from the gums and the surrounding parts which have become diseased being carried into the stomach and circulated through the system, has a very depressing effect and many diseases of the system can be traced to this cause. Food taken into the stomach without being properly masticated cannot be properly digested.

Ill health is more often due to abuse of the digestive system than to any other cause. Improper food and irregularity of meals are potent factors, but no one thing has more to do with the condition of the stomach and digestive system than the condition of the mouth and teeth.

Unless the food is properly masticated, and is finely chewed and well mixed with the saliva, it enters the stomach in a condition unfit for digestion. As a consequence, the digestive organs are overworked, and the body is not supplied with proper nourishment. How important it is, therefore, to take proper care of the mouth and teeth. From an ethical standpoint, no face is so beautiful but that bad teeth will mar it, nor is any face so homely that well preserved teeth will not lend an aspect of refinement.

Irregularity of the teeth is a condition frequently seen and greatly to be deplored. Few people have any comprehension of the ability possessed by modern dentist in correcting these abnormal positions of the teeth. Thus many grow to manhood and womanhood whose faces have become deformed or whose expression is unnatural or displeasing, because they have no knowledge of the improvement that could be made by a competent dentist.

The teeth may be defined as irregular where there is any departure from their normal position, such as the malposition of one or more teeth; a tooth or teeth inside or outside the regular line of arch; forward or backward of their natural position; or abnormally shaped, twisted, turned, overlapping or supernumerary teeth.

The result of irregular teeth are that they mar the appearance of the individual, interfere with clearness of speech, impair the ability to masticate the food thoroughly, and by reasons of their crowded or abnormal position, afford favorable lodgment for food particles and thereby induce decay.

Improved appliance employed by modern dentist enable them to move a tooth or teeth in any desired direction, either singly or all together.

Straightening irregular teeth is done gradually by pushing or pulling the teeth into their natural position.

Before the baby has teeth the mother is particular about cleansing the mouth, the gums and the tongue twice daily, why does she do this? that no particles of milk are left in the mouth in which bacteria will grow and cause her child to become sick.

Then how much more careful should all mothers be after the teeth appear that the mouth and teeth are brushed that no particles of food remain between them to cause tooth decay, ill health, and pain for the child, and many trips to the dentist.

It is most important to care for the first teeth, to prepare the way for the second ones.

As soon as the eigus incisor his are all in place, procure a soft bristled tooth-brush, and begin that regular, systematic care, which alone will preserve them. Upon the first sign of pain or discomfort, the child should be taken to the dentist, that any forming cavity may receive the attention it demands, and, furthermore, that the operation may be practically painless, a feature which is especially important, as it materially aids in establishing that degree of confidence between the dentist and his little patient, which is so much to be desired, leave of tooth brush.

The tooth brush should be thoroughly rinsed after each using, that no particles of food remain in the brush, they should be frequently soaked in a strong solution of borax water or common baking soda.

Constant use of the pacifier causes more malformations of the jaw and aids the growth of adnoids than any other one thing. It is claimed by the medical profession children whose parents have thankingly used these pacifiers for their babies of yesterday, are to-day sending their children to the hospital for the surgical operation for their removal of adnoids, and to the dentist to straighten their jaws and teeth.

WARREN S. P. COMBS, D. L. S.

Ball Game for Red Cross

If you want to help the Red Cross, as of course you do—go to the Ball game at Academy Park, on Tuesday, June 5, game called for 2.45 P. M. It will be a strong game between the Benedicts and the Bachelors and The Transcript, being benedicts ourselves (some of us) make a bet on the old married men coming in ahead of the young fellows. Don't fail us. Help the Red Cross! Admission 25 cents.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Samuel J. Brockson was a Newark visitor Tuesday.

Dr. G. B. Pearson spent the week-end with his family here.

Mr. James Collins, of Wilmington, was at his home over Sunday.

Mrs. C. V. Jaquith is at East Orange, N. J., for a visit with friends.

Mr. Elwood Banning, of Claymont, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Tatman have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, was the guest of her father on Decoration Day.

Mr. and Mrs John Blizzard, of Havre de Grace, Md., called on friends in town on Sunday.

Mr. Ray Dickson, of Wilmington, visited his mother, Mrs. Josephine Dickson, Sunday.

Mrs. George H. Johnson has been visiting Mrs. J. D. Raley, in Baltimore, Md., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Graham, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kates.

Mr. Lyn Stevens, of Denton, Md., was a week-end guest of Mr. F. J. Pennington and family.

Mrs. Marcellus Jones, of Wyncote, Pa., has been spending the week with Mrs. J. R. Hoffecker.

Mr. Jesse R. Willits, of Wilmington, visited his father, Mr. M. N. Willits and family over Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Price had Mrs. George Minner, of Wilmington, for a guest Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank West, of Wilmington, were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pool.

Mr. Dorrance Evans, of Philadelphia, spent several days this week with his sister, Mrs. M. N. Willits.

Mrs. S. E. Houston and family, who have been in Baltimore all winter, have returned to their home here.

Miss Helen Jones entertained part of this week, Misses Beulah Travers and Neva Wilson, of Easton, Md.

Mr. Harry E. Barr, of New York, was an over Sunday visitor at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. Allen Johnson.

Mrs. Raymond C. Jones, of Centreville, has been visiting her father, Mr. John L. Byron and wife this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Jones, of Granogue, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs E. S. Jones.

Mr. Harry M. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., spent several days last week with his mother, Mrs. George W. Lockwood.

Misses Blanche and Elma Deakyne were entertained on Saturday and Sunday by Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Massey had for guests several days this week, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lee and Mrs. Sarah Rice, of Wilmington.

Miss Lillian Rosin, of Wilmington, and Mr. Ted Rogers, of City Point, Va., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Mrs. Grant Robotham and two daughters, have returned to their home in Glenolden, Pa., after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Price.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fouracre and children and Mr. John D. Gill motored to Frederica on Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rogers.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J Stidham and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson and Miss Neosha Collins, all of Wilmington, visited Mr. and Mrs. James Collins, on Sunday.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, June 3d, 1917.

No morning service will be held, on account of the Old Drawyers Reunion.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Confidence and How to Get It" Neh. 6:1-16.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening Prayer-meeting,

The annual Children's Day service will be held on Sunday evening, June 10th.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday morning June 17th.

Townsend Roll Of Honor

The following pupils deserve special commendation for the past school month:

4th grade—Lillian Alfree, Bradford Naylor, Nicholas Engelmann, Henry Graves.

3rd grade—Anna Spry, Martha Weldon, Katharine Wiggin, Dorothy Hayden, Walter H. Lee, Jr., John Reynolds.

2nd grade—Clara Vanhorn, Kathaleen Deshane, Gladys Austin, Frank Wells, Mahlon Graves, Edward Pinder, James Thornton.

1st grade—Pauline Jones, Dorothy Hutchison, Marie Hayden, Dorothy Wood, Reba Foraker, Ernest Weldon.

SURPRISE VARIETY SHOWER

The Queen Esther Circle and other friends of Mrs. Nelson Neff tendered her a surprise variety shower Tuesday evening, at her home on East Main street. Mrs. Neff was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts. Games and social conversation were indulged in during the evening, and at ten o'clock refreshments consisting of ice-cream, cake, fruits, etc., were served. About eighty guests were present, whose names follow, Mr. and Mrs. John Carpenter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs Raymond Carrow, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Brockson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ginn and son, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Dan M. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John Burris, Mr. and Mrs. Baynard Marvel, Mr. and Mrs. William Cox, Mrs. Elwood I. Banning, Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. May Moore, Mrs. W. T. Pearce, Jr., Mrs. Royden Wilson, Mrs. John Gibbel, Mrs. George Minner, Mrs. Kenneth A. Horner, Mrs. Samuel Price, Mrs. Minors Banning, Misses Mildred Freeman, Edith Eliason, Mazie Daniels, Hannah Kirk, Lena Weber, Sarah Kates, Ada Scott, Lillian Melvin, Anna Denny, Marion Armstrong, Camille Ginn, Irene Reed, Josephine Maloney, Clara Gallagher, Esther Williams, Martha Pearce, Odel Gallagher, Mary Culver, Emily Allee, Edna Brynes, Bertha Reed, Messrs Harry Vinyard, H. L. Neff, Nelson Neff, Robert Douglas, Norman Sparks, Howard Dickson, Samuel Daniels, Harry Daniels, Claude Foraker, Clifford Pyle, Clarence Weber, George Swain, Leslie Truitt, Joseph Bryson, Earle Cleaver, Osborne Banning, Lemont Jones, Robert Heller, Benjamin Denny, Stanley Townsend and Harry Culver.

Bad For Strawberries

Strawberries will be badly damaged unless the cold weather stops soon and already the early varieties are badly hurt. The cold weather has brought out the berry weevil which have cut the buds as fast as they have formed and unless warm weather comes soon the later varieties will also be killed. Oliver A. Newton, of Bridgeville, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, declares that in his large berry fields the early varieties are nearly ruined but that the late crops are as yet untouched. Geo. A. Hill, Coulter Messick, George B. Graef and Harry P. Cannon all extensive berry growers, united in declaring that the "bugs" have done great damage within the last two or three days. Not only have insects appeared in the berry plants but cut worms have appeared in the corn and the truckers are finding their seed rotted in the ground and will have to replant in many cases.

Convention Held At Blackbird

The Spring Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Blackbird M. E. Church on Thursday, with an all day session. This was the thirtieth Annual Convention and never was there a more delightful one. Mrs. M. B. Donnell, the county president, presided and the Church choir furnished music. Interesting reports were read by the different county officers. Mrs. S. M. Messick, of Bridgeville, the state president, was present and gave greeting to the Convention. One very interesting report was that of Mrs. Ellison, who is in charge of the Soldiers Reading room at Delaware City.

Mrs. Victor duPont, Sr., and Mrs. W. S. Hilles, of Wilmington, Mrs. Lawson, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. E. C. Prettyman, of the Anti-Saloon League, made addresses. In the evening, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia, gave one of her splendid lectures.

Mrs. Mary B. Donnell, of Newark, was re-elected President.

Auto Accident Near Odessa

A party of automobilists came to grief late last Saturday night on the Odessa road, when a car driven by Leslie Jackson, of Stanton, said to have been running at 40 miles an hour, skidded and struck a bridge abutment, throwing Elwood Townsend, of Mt. Pleasant, across the road on his head. Dr. Vaughan found Townsend unconscious, with severe scalp wounds and badly cut and bruised about the face. He was removed to his home. The other riders' names could not be learned. The car was wrecked.

Pyle—Otwell Wedding

Mr. Herbert T. Pyle son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pyle and Miss Nellie J. Otwell daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C Otwell, of Seaford, were quietly married in St. Anne's Church, Sunday evening at nine o'clock by Rev. Percy L. Donaghay.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyle will reside in town. The Transcript with their many friends extends congratulations to the newly wedded couple.

Additional Prizes

The State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer an additional prize to encourage farmers to grow bigger crops of corn this year and will make the first prize $80. instead of $60. for the highest yield on one acre. provided that this yield exceeds the yield of last year, which was 116 bushels and 53 pounds.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Barefoot boys.
Roses in bloom.
Examinations soon.
Autos are on the move.
Epidemic spring fever.
School days nearly over.
Fragrance everywhere.
Screens coming forward.
Big crop of cherries ahead.
Potato bugs are on the job.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle was entertained by Mrs. Elwood I. Banning at the home of her mother Mrs. George F. Richards on Monday evening.

The open season for bass fishing began last week, and since that time the lakes and mill ponds about here have been lined with fishermen.

List of Letters remaining unclaimed in the Post-office for the week ending May 24th, 1917: Mrs. Jessie Simpson, Mrs. Wilson Foard, Miss Jane Fields, M. L. Armstrong, Walter Johnson.

Mrs. Edward Ladley entertained about thirty-five friends from Kennett Square, Pa., at dinner last Saturday, they being members of the Five Hundred and the Bridge Clubs of which Mrs. Ladley was a member before she removed to Middletown.

The last meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association was held in the school assembly room on Friday afternoon, at which time the election of officers for the ensuing year took place.

At the regular meeting of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9 I. O. O. F Thursday evening it was voted to buy $1000 worth of Liberty Bonds.

Miss Frances Watkins will give a musicale at her home in Odessa, on Tuesday afternoon, June 12th, at 2.30 o'clock for the benefit of the Junior Auxiliary of St. Anne's Church. The public is cordially invited.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, June 3rd, 1917.

9.30 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional meeting. Leader, George F. Wilson.

10.30 A. M. Children's Day exercises by the Primary Department.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Children's Day exercises by the Sunday School. The collection at both the morning and evening services will be for the Educational Fund.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock.

Class meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies will be held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Walls next Monday evening, June 4th. This is the last meeting until September, and all members are asked to note this date, and be present.

Card of Thanks

The ladies of the Arrangement Committee of the Baby Campaign, Mrs. Edward Ladley, chairman, Mrs. Connellee, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Peverly, Mrs. Pool, Miss Marie Lockwood, Miss Blanche Lockwood, Miss Lewis, and Miss Howell wish to thank all those who contributed assistance in any way for the very great success of those two days.

The following deserve especial mention for their appropriate and attractive window displays, Fogel & Burstan, Messrs. Bragdon, Connellee, Messick, Truit, Kirk, Vlahos and Miss Maloney.

The success of the occassion was largely due to the following persons who either contributed financially or aided in the advertising of the campaign: The Transcript, The New Era, Mr. Berkman, the children who took part in the program, also the speakers, the pupils of the school who made the most attractive baby posters and banners for the street and delivery wagons.

Fine gifts for Graduates! "Children's Day" White Dresses! at Fogel & Burstan's.

Delaware State Fair

The Secretary of Delaware State Fair, Samuel H. Wilson, Jr., states the following: We are being constantly questioned about the effect of the war on the 1917 Delaware State Fair. We are making greater plans this year than ever before for this Fair which will be held September 3rd to 7th, five days and five nights. In addition, there appears to be more enthusiasm on the part of the exhibitors and concessaires than in previous years and I feel certain there will be a marked increase in attendance at the Fair this year.

Inasmuch as the present needs of the country in an agricultural way are greater than ever before, it behooves each one of us to put our shoulder to the wheel and make this a banner year, making our Fair as educational and agricultural as possible.

Festival a Success

The strawberry festival held last Friday evening in Bethesda M. E. Church under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Missionary society netted the society about $43. The thank-offering taken last Sunday at the morning service for the same society amounted to $18.

THE RED CROSS

The following compositions were selected from a number written by the children of the second grade of the Middletown school, Miss Ada M. Scott teacher, and shows that not only has the Red Cross work gripped our men and women of the town but even the smallest children are awake to its possibilities and humane work. These papers were neatly written and each bore a sketch of a small Red Cross flag. It seems surprising that these little folks can get so clear an idea of the present day questions.

There Red Cross

BY ALICE JOLLS
(8 years old)

When the soldiers get hurt the Red Cross nurses will help them. The soldiers have dogs to find the wounded soldier on the battlefield and bring their cap or a piece of their clothes and then take it back to a soldier, and then he will lead him to where the soldier is that is hurt. The way our Red Cross helps the soldiers is by making bandages and night clothes, pillow cases and sheets and it makes sweaters, scarfs and wristlets for the soldiers to keep them warm. The nurses and doctors get these bandages and bandage up the soldiers when they get hurt. They get the pillow cases and put them on the beds for the soldiers who get hurt and have to go to bed in the hospitals. The nurses write letters for the soldiers when they cannot write themselves.

The Red Cross

BY JOSEPH BEASTEN
(7 years old)

The Red Cross helps the soldiers when they are hurt. The Red Cross knit sweaters, scarfs and wristlets. The wristlets are to keep their arms warm when they fire the guns. The Red Cross dogs go out into the battlefields when the battle is over to find wounded soldiers. Then the soldiers go out into the battlefield and get the hurt soldier and take him to the hospital and bandage him up.

The Red Cross president is President Wilson of the United States.

The doctors help the nurses bandage up the hurt soldiers. The Red Cross is under the Red Cross flag.

The Red Cross

BY CATHERINE CARPENTER
(7 years old)

The Red Cross helps people who get hurt. Some people knit sweaters, scarfs and wristlets. The Red Cross ladies make bandages. The Red Cross have men to train dogs and the dogs go find wounded soldiers, then the dogs bring some piece of the soldiers clothes.

Some nurses and doctors work in the hospitals and the battlefields.

The reason they call it the Red Cross is the flag has a Red Cross in the middle of it.

Some nurses went to help the French the other week, some doctors went too

All Red Cross nurses have a Red Cross on their arms.

The Red Cross

BY CATHERINE BEASTEN
(9 years old)

The soldiers get hurt and are taken to the hospitals, where their wounds are bandaged up. We know that men and women belong to the Red Cross, but there is someone else that belongs to the Red Cross, they are the Red Cross dogs, and these dogs go over the battlefields and find the wounded soldiers and their cap or some of their clothes and bring it back to the soldiers and the soldiers go back to where the wounded soldiers are, and take them to the hospitals. Here the nurses and doctors bandage them up.

Fogel & Burstan's Newest styles White Summer Hats just in!

Middletown Red Cross

An important business meeting of the Middletown Branch of the Red Cross was held in Bethesda M. E. Church Wednesday night. The meeting was held to devise ways and means of raising more money, for the furtherance of the work. Mrs. Jesse L. Shepherd, the president of the branch, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. The waste paper proposition was also discussed and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. Mrs. C. Malcolm Cochran was appointed to arrange for a baseball game to be played on the Academy Park grounds on "Conscription Day," June 5, between the married men and single men of the town.

Struck By Lightning

Samuel Hynson, a negro, residing near Odessa, was struck by lightning during the heavy storm which passed over this section about 8.30 o'clock Sunday evening, and lay for several hours in a partly unconscious condition.

Hynson had hitched his team under a tree, to which was attached a wire clothesline. As the storm broke, he thought to move the team to a place of safety, and was in the act of unhitching the horse when the lightning came down the clothesline, and struck the tree.

A physician was summoned and worked more than an hour before Hynson showed signs of coming around.

PLAYED THREE GAMES

The Local Base Ball Team Having A Successful Season

WON TWO—LOST ONE

Middletown made it four straight on Saturday, when Keystone, of Wilmington, was beaten, 2 to 0. Finn was on his mettle. He struck out 17 and allowed only three scratch hits. The base running of Ellison was a feature. With a safe hit to start him off, he stole all three of the remaining bags and scored one of the two runs unassisted. Wallace led in the hitting for the home team, making three. B. Vinyard, who was hit on the head by a pitched ball, will be out of the game for sometime. Jennings pitched a classy game for Keystone and was well supported.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Keystone A. C.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Middletown A A.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—2

MIDDLETOWN WINS AND LOSES, DECORATION DAY

Middletown split even in a double header Wednesday with Silverbrook. The team was composed of the pick of the Church League, of Wilmington, and they came down padded up and confident of taking home both games. The morning game was a present for Middletown, Carrow was in the box for the home team and held the Silverbrook team safe at all times, Jones done the hurling for Silverbrook and was hammered hard, throughout the game. The score by innings:

Silverbrook..... .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Middletown ....4 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 x—8

AFTERNOON GAME

The afternoon game developed into one of the fastest games of the season. Finn was the pitching choice of Manager Segelken and was in fine form, and struck out 12 of the Brookers. Watson pitched for Silverbrook, and the locals could do nothing to him. The game was lost in the sixth inning, when Heldmyer let a grounder go through him, and two men scored. The score by innings:

Silverbrook..... .....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3
Middletown.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

TRIANGLE ON SATURDAY

The attraction at Academy Park on this (Saturday) afternoon will be the Triangle A. C., of Wilmington.

OBITUARY

MRS. ANNA R. HEYMANN

This vicinity was shocked on Saturday morning last when the news reached here that Mrs. Anna R. Heymann, wife of Alfred Heymann, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, was dead. She had been suffering from a nervous condition for sometime, the effect of which caused her death. She was in her 23d year. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Mabrey, of near Smyrna, formerly of this town, and is remembered by many as her early girlhood was spent here. The remains were brought here by automobile on Tuesday afternoon for interment; services being held in Bethesda M. E. Church, of which Sunday School she was a member some years ago. Rev. J. W. Jones, pastor of the church, had charge of the services; interment was made in Forest Cemetery. The bearers were: Messrs. Elwood Brown, of this town; Leonard Mills, of Chester, Pa.; Harvey Ratledge, of Wilmington; Edward Ratledge, of Townsend, and Thomas Mills and Mr. Mabrey, of near Clayton, all cousins. The floral tributes were beautiful.

SOLOMON F. UNRUH

Solomon F. Unruh died at his home on the Levels, of general debility Monday morning in his 89th year. The deceased leaves three sons and three daughters to mourn his death.

Funeral services were held at his late home Wednesday morning, and the remains were taken on the 11.19 train to Bridgeville, where interment was made.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. William B. Unruh, Joseph A. Unruh, Harry R. Unruh, William E Unruh, George F. Wilson and W. D. Evans.

MARRITT R. RICHARDS

Marritt R. Richards died at Hamburg State Sanitorium, Pa., after a lingering illness on Saturday last, aged 38 years.

Mr. Richard was born and raised in Middletown and has many relatives in this community.

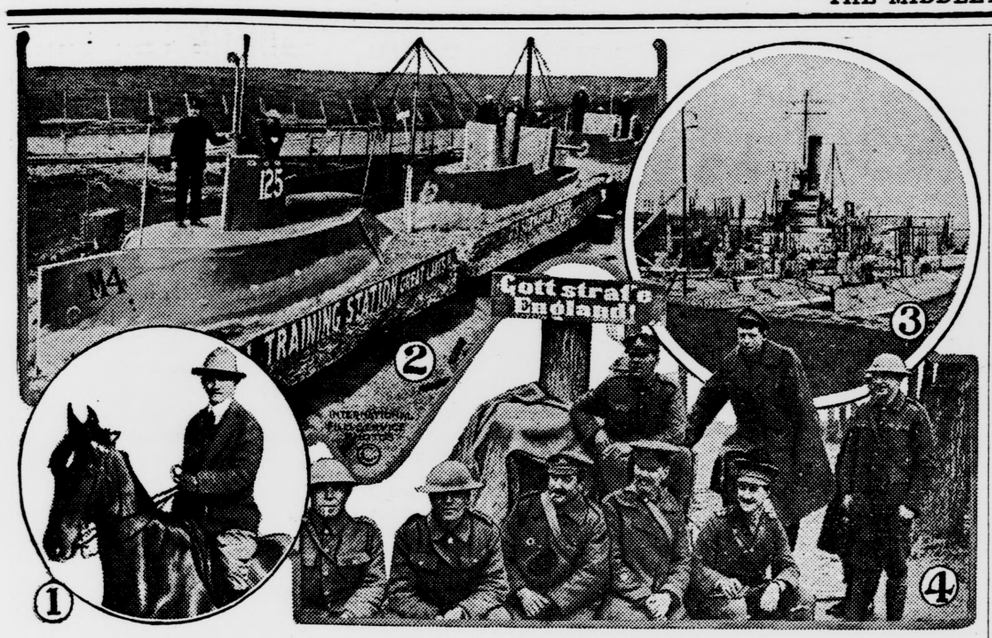
The remains were brought by train to this town and taken to Bethesda M. E. Church, where services were held at one o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon, in charge of Rev. John W. Jones. Interment was made in Forest Cemetery.

M. Berg's fashionable, expert Ladies' Tailoring—speaks for itself.

Look Out Young Men!

Every young man who is 21 years old and not 31 years old, Must on June 5th, register for the Draft whether or not he have any ground for exemption.

All must first register and the question of any exemption be afterwards determined. Any man, white or black, between 21 and 31 years old, who does not on June 5th thus register goes to jail for one year. So, look out! Look out!



1—Rudolf von Flammerdinghe, former lieutenant in the crown prince's regiment of Prussia, who has told the federal authorities a sensational story of a conspiracy to blow up the shipyards at Long Beach, Cal. 2—"Battleships" run on the street railways of Chicago and other cities to stimulate recruiting for the Great Lakes naval training station. 3—U. S. monitor Tonipah, now a mother ship for submarines, and a fleet of her "pups." 4—British and French soldiers at the point on the west front where their lines meet, with a German signpost in the background.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Events in Austria-Hungary Are Indicative of a Break With Germany.

KAISER'S MAN, TISZA, IS OUT

France's Reply to Russia's Peace Policy—Italians Make Another Big Advance Toward Trieste—House of Representatives Passes Greatest of War Tax Bills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria-Hungary stepped into the limelight last week, and the developments in the dual monarchy were not calculated to please Kaiser Wilhelm. In the first place, Count Tisza, premier of Hungary, the "iron man" who for years has been the leader of the pro-Germans of Austria-Hungary, was finally forced out of office, together with his entire cabinet. Then came the story, from a Swiss Catholic paper, that Empress Zita had publicly stated that Austria would soon be at peace, a consummation for which both she and the emperor had been striving.

This statement of the empress was borne out by the peace discussions in the Vienna papers. They printed Austria's repudiation of annexation and indemnity claims with reference to Russia, and then went to the astonishing length of announcing that Austria was ready to abandon all claims to additional territory on its southern frontier, meaning in the Balkans, and even might consider Italy's claims to Trieste and the Trentino. If all this is true, Austria-Hungary is indeed tired of the war and may be speedily approaching the breaking point with Germany.

Trying to Hold Russia Steady.

The socalled passing of the crisis in Russia has not relieved to any great extent the anxieties of the other allies as to the future conduct of that nation. Its armies still rest passive along the eastern fronts, the soldiers fraternizing with the common enemy, despite the appeals of War Minister Kerensky and others of the government. Admiral Goltchak, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, after a visit to the front, said: "The army may be said to have practically concluded peace with Germany at a moment when a Russian offensive might have played a decisive part in the European campaign." Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, told the workmen's and soldiers' delegates in Moscow that thousands of French and British soldiers were perishing while awaiting Russia's co-operation, on which they had a right to count. Government officials and delegates all admit these facts, but they seem to have small effect on the individual soldiers. Addressing a convention of Russian army and navy commanders, commander in chief Alexieff pleaded with them to bring the soldiers back to their duty, and to stand firm for the prosecution of the war, and this they promised with great enthusiasm.

The council of peasants' deputies on Thursday passed a resolution supporting the present government and ministry.

Ribot Tells France's Aims.

The ruling powers in Russia, if they can be called such, cling to the idea that the other entente allies can be brought to adopt the policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities, and desire a conference for the purpose of modifying the demands to be made on the central powers. Premier Ribot's reply to this is that restoration of "lost provinces" is not to be considered annexation, and that indemnity for ravages in invaded lands is a contribution which is inflicted as a fine for wrong done, a requirement which both law and equity demand. France, he said, could not oppress any nationality, even that of its enemies, and it seeks, not vengeance, but justice.

When reports of this speech reached Washington the state department let it be known officially that it "sympathized" with Ribot's position, and there were intimations that the government would soon make a formal statement of its attitude toward the "no annexation, no indemnities" slogan of the Russians.

Lansing Against Stockholm Meet.

What America thinks, officially, of the coming peace conference of socialists at Stockholm was made clear last week when Secretary of State Lansing announced that passports would be denied any Americans desiring to go to the meeting and that any Americans participating therein would be liable to prosecution under the Logan act forbidding individual meddling in foreign relations. Evidently the government believes, as does most of the rest of the world, that the conferences is but one of the kaiser's schemes to disrupt the entente. Russia and all neutral nations were notified of this action.

About the same time rumors came to Washington that Russia already had concluded an armistice with Berlin or Vienna, or both.

That all the fangs were not drawn from the jaws of the old Russian regime was evidenced Tuesday when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Minister of War Kerensky.

To add to the perplexities of the provisional government of Russia, the Swedish political party, representing most of the wealthy and influential classes in Finland, met in congress and declared for a complete separation of the grand duchy of Finland from Russia and its establishment as a sovereign state.

Over in China the kaiser lost another point when President Li Yuan Hung dismissed from office Premier Tuan Chi Jui, who had effectually blocked the efforts of the rest of the cabinet and a large part of the parliament to have China declare war on Germany. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former ambassador to the United States, was made acting premier and authorized to form a new cabinet.

Declaration of war by Brazil against Germany was brought nearer by the request of President Braz that congress revoke the decree of neutrality and that Brazil take a stand alongside of the United States.

On Battlefields of France.

Such progress as was made during the week in pushing back the Germans in France was mainly by the French in their campaigns south and southeast of Laon and east of Reims. In both sectors they gained important ground, seizing the dominating heights above the Ailette valley and in the vicinity of Moronvilliers. General Petain thus put his troops in position to threaten the Reims salient held by the Germans, and to attack the Laon fortress from the rear and compel the retirement of the Teutons in this entire sector.

The British were busy consolidating the positions they had won along the Hindenburg line from Arras to Bullecourt and repelling the repeated and vigorous counter-attacks of the Germans. Von Hindenburg was prodigal in the use of the fresh troops brought from the Russian front, but in every important instance his attempts to regain lost ground was fruitless, and the slaughter was terrible.

In reply to the Italian push toward Trieste the Austrians began a violent counter-offensive in the Trentino, temporarily gaining some ground from which they were driven later. The advance on Trieste slackened somewhat during the first part of the week, but this was only to gather force, for on Thursday General Cadorna's troops smashed their way through the Austrian lines on a wide front from Castagnavizza to the Gulf of Trieste. This front had been strongly fotified by the Austrians and was considered by them almost impregnable. The Italians took the town of Jamiano, and captured 9,000 prisoners, including 300 officers. Ten batteries of British artillery took an important part in the great battle.

U. S. Helps in War on U-Boats.

The British admiralty in its weekly report showed big increases in the arrivals and sailings and decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, and gave ample credit to the American destroyers for this gratifying showing.

Following closely on the admiralty report came the announcement that German submarines had sunk the British transport Transylvania and French steamer Sontay, in the Mediterranean with the loss of 458 lives. Another vessel torpedoed was an unnamed American steamer of 8,000 tons carrying a cargo for Switzerland. The British admit they are combating the U-boats only with "hard work and infinite pains," but American inventors are still busy. Hudson Maxim said he had perfected a device that would make ships immune from the submarine peril, and Lewis Herzog, an artist, was said to have devised a method for painting vessels that greatly reduces their visibility at sea. William Marconi, who came over with the Italian war mission, says the Italians are now using a device with which 13 submarines were destroyed in the first three weeks of its operation.

The first detachment of United States army engineers reached London on Wednesday on its way to France. Two units of the American hospital corps also arrived in England.

Doings in Congress.

The house of representatives on Wednesday passed the greatest war tax bill in the history of any nation. It carries a total of about $1,870,000,000 in all kinds of taxes. The vote on the measure was 329 to 76. There was bitter opposition to many features of the bill, and many of those who finally voted for it said they did so as a matter of patriotism.

The senate finance committee at once began paring down the measure with the intention of reducing the total yield of taxes to about $1,000,000,000, planning to raise the additional $800,000,000 by issues of bonds.

The second administration measure dealing with the control of food and other necessaries was introduced in the house by Congressman Lever of South Carolina. Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the president to be food administrator, said the bill should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution.

The chief provisions of the bill are:

1. Prohibits the hoarding or cornering of the necessaries of life.

2. Prohibits injurious speculation in the necessaries of life and gives the president power to regulate or prohibit the operation of stock or grain exchanges.

3. Gives the president power to fix maximum and minimum prices on necessaries of life in certain instances.

4. Gives the president power to prevent use of grain or food in the manufacture of liquor at his discretion.

5. Gives the president power to control all distribution agencies by means of licensing.

6. Gives the president power to fix food and grain standards.

7. Gives the president power to purchase, store and dispose of necessaries of life in order to break "corners" and otherwise regulate supply and prices.

8. Provides for taking over by the government of factories, mines, or plants the owners of which do not comply with the president's orders.

9. Gives the president power to permit the mixing of corn and wheat flour and to establish percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat.

10. Provides that the president may delegate any or all of the powers conferred on him by the bill to any person he may designate.

Liberty Bonds Selling Fast.

Public officials, the press and financial institutions are everywhere combining to push the Liberty loan bonds, and the demand for those securities was great throughout the country, and increased every day. It was predicted that the bonds would sell at a premium as soon as the war is over, and they are already popular with the small investor.

The treasury department announced that the $200,000,000 of short-term treasury certificates recently issued had been oversubscribed by at least 50 per cent. This despite the opinion of J. P. Morgan that they would not be readily absorbed.

John D. Rockefeller added $25,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller foundation and the trustees decided that $10,000,000 of it should be used for war purposes. On the same day a rise of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced.

UNITED STATES WAR SECRETS

German Spies Reported Destroyers Movements.

INQUIRY BY OFFICIALS

Mines Deposited In Flotilla's Way. Government To Redouble Vigilance Against Activities Of Enemies.

Washington.—Four days before the American destroyer flotilla arrived abroad Berlin knew it was on the way and to what port it was going, and the day before the vessels steamed into Queenstown German submarines had strewn mines about the harbor entrance.

Sims Cables Warning.

This startling information, revealing that German spies not only still are at their work in this country, but that they have a swift and sure means of communicating America's war secrets to the fatherland, came to the Navy Department in a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Sims, at London.

The Admiral said his information was positive. His dispatch was not made public, and for obvious reasons nothing will be given out concerning how the news came into his possession nor about the precautions which defeated the German plans and enabled the flotilla to speed safely through the mine fields.

Secrecy Required.

Immediate publicity was given the salient fact, however, the department making clear that its purpose was to let the people know of the activity and success of Teutonic spies and to emphasize the necessity for absolute secrecy in connection with naval operations or shipping movements.

The destroyers, now aiding in the hunt for submarines in European waters under the direction of Admiral Sims, put into port at Queenstown on May 16. How long they were in crossing the Atlantic or from what port they sailed never has been announced and until word of their arrival came by cable only a few people in the United States even knew of the Government's decision to send warships to Europe.

No official would comment on the possible means by which the news was conveyed to Germany. If it did not go from a secret wireless plant it must have been carried in some code dispatch that the allied cable censors passed as innocent.

To Redouble Vigilance.

The result will be to redouble the vigilance both of the censors and of every other agency of the Government engaged in rooting out the spy system. Every German known to have been connected with the espionage work of his Government already is under arrest or under surveillance. Other arrests may follow at any time, and now that the country is at war and the revelation of its secrets may mean death to its sailors and soldiers swift punishment undoubtedly will be dealt out to any convicted spy.

Men now in custody operated when the United States was a neutral. Spying is a very different thing and is likely to lead to the gallows instead of to comfortable detention quarters.

U. S. TO INSURE FIGHTERS.

To Take Care Of Dependents In Case Of Death Or Disability.

Washington. — Every soldier, sailor and marine who leaves American shores to participate in the war in Europe is going to be insured against death or disability according to plans now being formulated by the Council of National Defense.

It has been decided that every assurance shall be given to men who are drafted or who volunteer that their dependents shall be taken care of in the event of their death and that if they are disabled totally or in part they shall not return to become objects of charity or await action by the pension bureau.

Preliminary steps were taken by the Council to insure the lives of men who are going on the firing line and who may be killed or disabled, and it is believed that the plan decided upon is the most advanced step of its kind ever undertaken by any government.

LONDON SEES MUCH U. S. KHAKI.

Over 1,000 Persons Of American Army In Britain.

London.—The engineers from the American Army who have arrived in England made a call on Ambassador Page and later separated for a series of conferences with War Office officials in regard to their various specialties. They were entertained at luncheon by the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War.

American khaki was very much in evidence in London. A number of additional officers and hospital units have arrived and nurses, especially of the Cleveland and Harvard units, in their blue uniforms with white arm bands labeled with the insignia of the American Red Cross, already have become a familiar sight to the London public.

More than 1,000 persons belonging to the American Army are now in Great Britain.

TORNADO IN KANSAS KILLS 30.

Hail Follows, Adding To Property Damage Wrought By Storm.

Wichita, Kan.—A series of tornadoes in Harvey and Sedgwick counties entailed a loss of 30 lives, the injury of 50 others and property damage of many thousands of dollars. Andale, a village of less than 300 inhabitants, virtually was wiped out by the storm, which demolished many buildings there and reduced the population by 18.

A BADGE OF DISTINCTION

BALFOUR LAUDS U. S. ON PROGRESS MADE

Wonderful Work in Preparing for War in 40 Days.

GRATEFULL TO AMERICANS

Looks Ahead To Happy Reunion. Expresses Regret In Inability Of Mission To Visit Many Cities.

Washington.—In a farewell address to the American people, Foreign Secretary Balfour warmly expressed thanks for the kindness and sympathy with which the British war mission has been received in this country, declared what the United States has accomplished during the 40 days since it entered the war most remarkable, and said he would carry back to the Allies across the water his belief that with as little delay as human imperfections allow, the full and decisive weight of America would be thrown into the struggle for democracy.

The message was delivered through the Washington correspondents, gathered at the National Press Club to hear the last speech of the British statesmen's visit. It was spoken with evident feeling.

"Of those who say the war preparations of the United States have proceeded slowly," Mr. Balfour said they "knew little of the actual way public life is and must be carried on in free countries. I think what has been accomplished in these 40 days most remarkable. It is quite true that the executive government has been delayed by the fact that certain measures placd before Congress took time to pass, some of them have not yet passed. But who is it that supposes that representative assemblies are going to make great and new departures in public policy solely at the waving of a wand?

Looking To Happier Days.

"I am not only persuaded that it will give those powers, but I am persuaded that when those powers are given they will be used to the utmost with as little delay as the imperfection of human institutions and of human beings allow, to throw the great and, I believe, the decisive weight of America to the full extent into the great contest.

"In that belief I shall leave these shores. In that belief I shall make my report to the allied governments, so far as I can reach them, on the other side of the Atlantic, and in that belief I look forward with a cheerful confidence to days which will undoubtedly be days of trial and difficulty, but beyond which we can surely see the dawn of a happier day, coming not merely to the kindred communities to which we belong, but to all mankind and all nations which love, liberty and pursue righteousness."

In expressing the mission's gratitude for the reception given them, the foreign minister spoke with regret of their inability to visit many sections and voiced the hope that it might be done at a later and happier time. To the correspondents themselves and to the American press generally he paid a tribute for their accuracy and patriotic principles.

Farewell Call On Wilson.

Mr. Balfour called on President Wilson at the White House for probably the last time during the visit of the mission. The two statesmen have established a real personal friendship during their meetings here and the final meeting was more than formal and perfunctory.

ARMENIA MAY BE LOST.

Russian Minister Of War Fearful Of Reverses.

Petrograd.—Minister of War Kerensky, speaking at Helsingfors before starting on his tour of the front, referred to the military situation in Asia Minor, of which the official news agency quotes him as saying: "There is danger not only of losing Armenia, but possibly part of the Caucasus."

CANADIANS MUST STAY HOME.

Drastic Measure To Prevent Evasion Of Military Service.

Ottawa, Ont.—Evasion of military service in Canada became more difficult when an order in council went into effect making it illegal for any male person between the ages of 18 and 45 years ordinarily a resident of Canada to leave the Dominion without permission. "French leave" is punishable by five years' imprisonment or a $2,500 fine.

THE RED CROSS STARTS CAMPAIGN

No Less Than $100,000,000 Will Meet War Needs.

APPEAL TO THE NATION

Entire Country To Be Canvassed. Member Of British Parliament Describes Suffering In France.

Washington. — The greatest campaign the Red Cross ever has waged, designed to raise $100,000,000 to care for American soldiers who fight democracy's battle on European fields and to lend a helping hand to thousands in the districts already devastated by the war, was launched here at a meeting of representatives of the larger cities of the country.

Forty Cities Represented.

More than 100 men and women were present from 40 cities and the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree that indicated a strong belief in the willingness of Americans to contribute to the cause of mercy.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announcing the amount to be raised, said it was certain $100,000,000 would be required "even to approach compliance with the most pressing needs."

Must Handle Big Task.

"If each individual American contributes his 'bit' there can be no failure," he continued. "America will, we feel sure, again demonstrate her ability to handle a big task in a big way. That we may be able to perform this great task we shall appeal to the generosity and for the hearty co-operation, of the whole American people."

Mr. Divison did not go into details of the plan for raising the money, but an intensive campaign will be undertaken under the leadership of some of the most prominent and active men and women in each community. Efforts will be made to secure the co-operation and assistance of recognized leaders who will devote their entire attention for a time to the work.

War Conditions Described.

Many of the speeches describing the suffering in France and Belgium under German rule brought tears to the eyes of the audience. Ian Malcom, member of Parliament and of the visiting War Commission, pictured the vast machinery that is behind the fighting lines to care for the wounded, and the desolation that reigns in the once thriving and populous communities where Germany has brought ruin. He said he did not doubt the success of the effort to raise the money needed.

DR. WAITE PUT TO DEATH.

Young Dentist Goes Calmly To the Electric Chair.

Ossining, N. Y.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite was executed at Sing Sing prison for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The young dentist walked calmly and with a firm step from his cell to the death chamber, accompanied by the Rev. A. N. Peterson, Protestant chaplain of the prison. He faltered, however, as he neared the electric chair, but recovered quickly and nodded to the group of physicians, prison officials and others who had assembled as witnesses.

Waite submitted quietly to the ordeal of being strapped into the chair and went to his death without a word of protest or good-by. Three shocks were administered within four minutes.

JAP WAR CRAFT AID ALLIES.

Light Vessels Doing Patrol Work In Mediterranean.

London.—The arrival of "a considerable number of light Japanese naval craft in the Mediterranean to co-operate with the naval forces of the Allies" was announced in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade.

FIRE LOSSES INCREASED.

Were $44,000,000 Greater Last Year Than Year Before.

New York.—The fire losses of the country last year totaled $214,530,995, as compared with $170,033,200 for the year previous, an increase of more than $44,000,000, according to a report read at the opening session of the annual convention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters here. The loss per capita increased as a result from $1.71 to $2.10.

THE SUBMARINE TOLL REDUCED

Methods of Fighting U-Boat Menace Show Improvement.

U. S. WAR CRAFT EFFECTIVE

Playing No Small Part In Patrol Work—Teuton Predictions Of Having England On Her Knees By June 1 Empty.

London.—The sinking of 18 merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons is reported in the weekly shipping statement.

Nine vessels of less than 1,600 ton and three fishing vessels also were sunk.

The statement is as follows:

"For the week ending Sunday, arrivals, all nationalities, 2,664; sailings, 2,759.

"British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over sunk by mine or submarine, 18; under 1,600 tons, nine.

"British merchantment unsuccessfully attacked, nine.

"British fishing vessels sunk, three."

American Units Helped.

This week's figures of vessels sunk by submarines show that the Allied navies are keeping up the good work of the previous fortnight, and the American unit, although still a small one, shares the credit for excellent work. Not only are the sinkings being kept at a fairly low figure, but the offensive against U-boats also continue to show favorable results. The actual figures in this respect, however, are not known.

The British Admiralty this week wears a pleased smile at the mention of the submarine campaign, for the results of the naval work in the past two weeks are regarded as really indicating an important victory over the Germans. The German naval people throughout the early months of the ruthless U-boat war freely predicted that England would be "on her knees" by June 1, and gloomy pictures were painted of grim famine certain by that date for the people of Great Britain and France.

June 1 is almost here, and German victory in the submarine warfare seems as far distant as ever. There has been a constant improvement in the methods of the Allies in opposing and suppressing U-boat activity, and these methods have become more and more successful with longer days and finer weather, and increasing familiarity on the part of the skippers of merchantmen with the methods of naval control.

An Admiralty official said:

"The American destroyers are playing no small part in the anti-submarine war, and our officers have expressed the greatest enthusiasm at the spirit, enterprise, acumen and quick-wittedness with which the American unit has taken up its work. It is the old American doctrine of keeping everlastingly at it.

"The Germans, who at first said they would strip us of our tonnage by June 1, have now advanced the date to October, and we are confident that when October comes they will be under the same necessity of advancing the date again."

BAN ON SOCIALIST PEACE.

State Department Refuses Passports For Stockholm Meeting.

Washington.—Emphatic disapproval of the peace propaganda of European Socialists was expressed by the American Government, which denied passports to American delegates to the Stockholm conference and issued a warning that any American taking part in the negotiations would be legally liable to heavy punishment. No formal announcement of purpose was issued, but officials explained that the Government's course would have the two-fold effect of discrediting generally any peace moves by unauthorized persons and of condemning in particular the present Socialist agitation, regarded since its inception as inspired by Germany.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Transylvania Torpedoed With Loss Of 413 Persons.

London. — The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed on May 4 in the Mediterranean with the loss of 413 persons.

The following official statement was given out:

"The British transport Transylvania, with troops aboard, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in the following losses: Twenty-nine officers and 373 of other ranks; also the ship's captain, Lieut. S. Brenell, and one officer and nine men of the crew."

45,000 MINERS ACCEPT SCALE.

Action Averts Strike In Central Pennsylvania Field.

Dubois, Pa.—Representatives of 45,000 miners of the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields, in special convention here, voted by 113 to 49 to accept the wage scale agreement drafted at a recent conference in Washington between a joint committee of operators and miners and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

"CHAIR" TO CHEAT DRAFT.

Condemned Man Only Pennsylvanian Not To Be Enrolled.

Harrisburg, Pa.—There is probably but one man in the entire State of Pennsylvania between 21 and 30 years of age who will not be registered for conscription. He is a condemned man in the penitentiary at Bellefonte, sentenced to be electrocuted on July 9. The governor, in reply to a question said he could not be registered, but that he wished he could.

"BROTHERS IN SAME CAUSE"

Viviani, on His Return to France, Quotes President Wilson's Words of Encouragement.

Paris.—Enormous crowds, cheering tumultously, welcomed the French mission to the United States on its arrival here from America. Premier Ribot, Minister of the Interior Malvy and other members of the cabinet were at the station to welcome the envoys.

"Why, this is like New York," said Marshal Joffre as the automobiles which conveyed the members of the mission were halted on account of the density of the cheering crowd. The police lines were broken through by the throngs of spectators, who surrounded the automobiles waving flags and handkerchiefs.

Premier Ribot congratulated the members of the mission upon the results of their trip to America, as did the other cabinet members. Various generals and admirals were at the station to meet their respective chiefs, as well as numerous members of parliament. All the way from Brest, at Laval, Rennes and Chartres, crowds filled the stations and M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received deputations of the principal authorities.

After the official reception was over M. Viviani, discussing his departure from Washington, said: "I told President Wilson how deeply touched I was by the manifestations of the sympathy of the American people. The president replied simply: 'We are brothers in the same cause.'"

BECAUSE HER HUSBAND WILL NOT LET HER HELP TAKE CARE OF THE TWINS, AND BECAUSE SHE HATES IDLENESS, ROSE HAS A VERY SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT WITH RODNEY

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton marries Rodney Aldrich, a wealthy young lawyer, after a brief courtship, and instantly is taken up by Chicago's exclusive social set and made a part of the gay whirl of the rich folk. It is all new to the girl, and for the first few months she is charmed with the life. And then she comes to feel that she is living a useless existence, that she is a social butterfly, a mere ornament in her husband's home. Rose longs to do something useful and to have the opportunity to employ her mind and utilize her talent and education. Rodney feels much the same way himself. He thinks he ought to potter around in society just to please his wife, when in reality he'd rather be giving his nights to study or social service of some sort. They try to reach an understanding following the visit of two New York friends, who have worked out satisfactorily this same problem. Then Rose decides that her job as mother is a big one, and she looks eagerly forward to the great event, but she has twins and is unable to care for both the babies at once.

CHAPTER XIII.
—9—

The Dam Gives Way.

She began getting her strength back very fast in the next two or three days, but this queer kink in her emotions didn't straighten out. She came to see that it was absurd—monstrous almost, but that didn't help. Instead of a baby, she had given birth to two. They were hers, of course, as much as one would have been. Only, her soul, which had been waiting so ecstatically for its miracle—for the child which, by making her a mother, should supply what her life needed—her soul wouldn't—couldn't accept the substitution. Those two droll, thin-voiced, squirming little mites that were exhibited to her every morning, were as foreign to her, as if they had been brought into the house in a basket.

When Harriet came in for the first time to see her, Rose knew. Harriet was living here now, running the house for Rodney, while Rose was laid up. Doing it beautifully well, too, through all the confusion of nurses and all. Harriet said:

"I think you're in great luck to have had two at once; get your duty to posterity done that much sooner. And, of course, you couldn't possibly be expected to nurse two great creatures like that."

Rose acquiesced. She would have struggled, though, she knew, but for that queer trick fate had played her. Her heart ached.

When she found that struggling with herself, denouncing herself for a brute, didn't serve to bring up the feelings toward the twins that she knew any proper mother ought to have, she buried the dark fact as deep as she could, and pretended. It was only before Rodney that the pretense was really necessary. And with him, really, it was hardly a pretense at all. He was such a child himself, in his gleeful delight over the possession of a son and a daughter, that she felt for him, tenderly, mistily, luminously, the very emotion she was trying to capture for them—felt like cradling his head in her weak arms, kissing him, crying over him.

She wouldn't have been allowed to do that to the babies, anyway. They were going to be terribly well brought up, those twins; that was apparent from the beginning. They had two nurses all to themselves, quite apart from Miss Harris, who looked after Rose—Mrs. Ruston and Doris, the maid, who were destined, it appeared, to be as permanent as the babies. But Rose had the germ of an idea of her own about that.

They got them named with very little difficulty. The boy was Rodney, of course, after his father and grandfather before him. Rose was a little afraid Rodney would want the girl named after her, and was relieved to find he didn't. There'd never in the world be but one Rose for him, he said. So Rose named the girl Portia.

They kept Rose in bed for three weeks; flat on her back as much as possible, which was terribly irksome to her, since her strength and vitality were coming back so fast. She might have rebelled, had it not been for that germinant idea of hers. It wouldn't do, she saw, in the light of that, to give them any excuse for calling her unreasonable.

One Sunday morning, Rodney carried her upstairs to the nursery to see her babies bathed. This was a big room at the top of the house which Florence McCrea had always vaguely intended to make into a studio. But, in the paralysis of indecision as to what sort of studio to make it, she had left the thing bare.

Rodney had given Harriet carte blanche to go ahead and fit it up before he and Rose came back from the seashore, and the layette was a monument to Harriet's practicality. There had been a wild day of supplementing, of course, when it was discovered that there were two babies instead of one.

The room, when they escorted Rose into it, was a terribly impressive place. The spirit of a barren, sterile efficiency brooded everywhere. And this appearance of bareness obtained despite the presence of an enormous number of articles—a pair of scales, a perfect battery of electric heaters of various sorts; rows of vacuum jars for keeping things cold or hot; a small sterilizing oven; instruments and appliances that Rose couldn't guess the uses or the names of. Mrs. Ruston, of course, was master of them all, and Doris flew about to do her bidding, under a watchful eye.

Rose surveyed this scene, just as she would have surveyed a laboratory, or a factory where they make something complicated, like watches. That's what it was, really. Those two pink little objects, in their two severely sanitary baskets, were factory products. At precise and unalterable intervals, a highly scientific compound of fats and proteids was put into them. They were inspected, weighed, submitted to a routine of other processes. And in all the routine, there was nothing that their mother, now they were fairly born, was wanted for.

Rose kept those ideas to herself and kept an eye on young Doris, listened to the orders she got, and studied alertly what she did in the execution of them.

Rodney had a lovely time watching the twins bathed. He stood about in everybody's way, made what he conceived to be alluring noises, and finally turned suddenly to his wife and said: "Don't you want to—hold them, Rose?"

A stab of pain went through her and tears came up into her eyes. "Yes, give them to me," she started to say.

But Mrs. Ruston spoke before she could frame the words. It was their feeding hour, a bad time for them to be excited, and the bottles were heated exactly right.

By that time Rose's idea had flowered into resolution. But she mustn't jeopardize the success of her plan by trying to put it into effect too soon.

She waited patiently, reasonably, for another fortnight. Harriet, by that time, had gone off to Washington on a visit, taking Rodney's heartfelt thanks with her. Rose expressed hers just as warmly, and felt ashamed that they were so unreal. She simply mustn't let herself get to resenting Harriet! At the end of the fortnight, the doctor made his final visit. Rose had especially asked Rodney to be on hand to hear his report when the examination was over.

"He says," Rose told her husband, "that I'm perfectly well." She turned to the doctor for confirmation. "Don't you?"

The doctor smiled. "As far as my diagnostic resources go, Mrs. Aldrich, you are perfectly well."

Rose smiled widely and contentedly upon them. "That's delightful," she

Rose Surveyed This Scene.

said to the doctor. "Thanks very much."

But after he had gone she found Mrs. Ruston in the nursery and had a talk with that lady, which was destined to produce seismic upheavals.

"I've decided to make a little change in our arrangements, Mrs. Ruston," she said. "But I don't think it's one that will disturb you very much. I'm going to let Doris go—I'll get her another place, of course—and do her work myself."

Mrs. Ruston compressed her lips, and went on for a minute with what she was doing to one of the twins, as if she hadn't heard. "Doris is quite satisfactory, madam," she said at last. "I'd not advise making a change. She's a dependable young woman, as such go. Of course I watch her very close."

"I think I can promise to be dependable," Rose said. "I don't know much about babies, but I think I can learn as well as Doris. Anyhow, I can wheel them about and wash their clothes and boil their bottles and things as well as she does. And you can tell me what to do just as you tell her."

To this last observation it became evident that Mrs. Ruston meant to make no reply at all. She gave Rose some statistical information about the twins instead, in which Rose showed herself politely interested, and presently withdrew.

Rodney wore a queer expression all through dinner, and when he got Rose alone in the library afterward, he explained it. Mrs. Ruston had given him notice, contingently. Rose had informed her of her intention to dispense with the service of the nursemaid. If Rose adhered to this intention, Mrs. Ruston must leave.

It was some sort of absurd misunderstanding, of course, Rodney concluded, and wanted to know what it was all about.

"I did say I meant to let Doris go," Rose explained, "but I told her I meant to take Doris' job myself. I said I thought I could be just as good a nursemaid as she was. And I meant it."

He was prowling about the room in a worried sort of way, before she got as far as that. "I don't see, child," he exclaimed, "why you couldn't leave well enough alone! If it's that old economy bug of yours again, it's nonsense. You, to spend all your time doing menial work to save me ten dollars a week!"

"It isn't menial work," Rose insisted. "It's apprentice work. After I've been at it six months, learning as fast as I can, I'll be able to let Mrs. Ruston go and take her job—I'll be really competent to take care of my own children. I don't pretend I am now."

He stared at her in perfectly honest bewilderment. "You're talking rather wild I think, Rose," he said very quietly.

"I'm talking what I've learned from you," she said. "Oh, Rodney, please try to forget that I'm your wife and that you're in love with me. Can't you just say: 'Here's A, or B, or X, a perfectly healthy woman, twenty-two years old, and a little real work would be good for her?"

She won, with much pleading, a sort of troubled half-assent from him. The matter could be taken up again with Mrs. Ruston.

Given a fair field, Rose might have won a victory here. But, as Portia had said once, the pattern was cut differently. There was a sudden alarm one night, when her little namesake was found strangling with the croup. There were seven terrifying hours—almost unendurable hours, while the young life swung and balanced over the ultimate abyss. The heroine of those hours was Mrs. Ruston. That the child lived was clearly creditable to her.

Rose made another effort even after that, though she knew she was beaten in advance. She waited until the old calm routine was re-established. Then, once more, she asked for her chance.

But Rodney exploded before she got the words fairly out of her mouth. "No," he shouted, "I won't consider it! She's saved that baby's life. You'll have to find some way of satisfying your whims that won't jeopardize those babies' lives. After that night—good heavens, Rose, have you forgotten that night?—I'm going to play it safe."

Rose paled a little and sat ivory still in her chair. There were no miracles any more. The great dam was swept away.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Only Remedy.

She was in the grip of an appalling realization. This moment—this actually present moment that was going to last only until she should speak for the next time—was the critical moment of her life.

"Roddy . . ." she said.

He was slumped down in a big easy chair at the other side of the table, swinging a restless foot; drumming now and then with his fingers. Some sort of scene was inevitable, he knew. And he sat there waiting for it.

He thought he was ready for anything. But just the way she spoke his name startled—almost frightened him, she said it so quietly, so—tenderly.

"Roddy," she said, "I want you to come over here and kiss me, and then go back and sit down in that chair again."

He went a little pale at that. The swing of his foot was arrested suddenly. But, for a moment, he made no move—just looked wonderingly into her great, grave eyes.

"Something's going to happen," she went on, "and before it's over, I'm afraid it's going to hurt you terribly—and me. And I want the kiss for us to remember. So that we'll always know, whatever happens afterward, that we loved each other." She held out her arms to him. "Won't you come?"

He came—a man bewildered, bent down over her, and found her lips; but almost absently, out of a daze.

"No, not like that," she murmured. "In the old way."

There was a long embrace.

"I don't believe I'd have the courage to do it," she said, "if it were just me. But there's someone else—I've made someone a promise. I can't tell you about that. Now please go back and sit over there where you were, where we can talk quietly. Oh, Roddy, I love you so!—No, please go back, old man! And—and light your pipe. Oh, don't tremble like that! It isn't a tragedy. It's—for us, it's the greatest hope in the world."

He went back to his chair. He even lighted his pipe as she asked him to, and waited as steadily as he could for her to begin.

"Do you remember . . ." she began, and it was remarkable how quiet and steady her voice was. There was even the trace of a smile about her wonderful mouth. "Do you remember that afternoon of ours, the very first of them, when you brought home my notebooks and found me asleep on the couch in our old back parlor? Do you remember how you told me that one's desires were the only motive power he had? Well, it was a funny thing—I got to wondering afterward what my desires were, and it seemed I hadn't any. Everything had, somehow, come to me before I knew I wanted it. Everything in the world, even your love for me, came like that.

"But I've got a passion now, Rodney. I've had it for a long while. It's a desire I can't satisfy. The thing I want—and there's nothing in the world I wouldn't give to get it—is, well, your friendship, Roddy; that's a way of saying it."

Rodney started and stared at her. The thing struck him, it seemed, as a sort of grotesquely irritating anticlimax.

"Gracious heaven!" he said. "My friendship! Why, I'm in love with you! That's certainly a bigger thing."

"I don't know whether it's a bigger thing or not," she said. "But it doesn't include the other."

He was tramping up and down the room by now. "You've got my friend-

"Roddy," She Said, "I Want You to Come Over Here and Kiss Me."

ship!" he cried out. "It's grotesque perversion of the facts to say you haven't."

She smiled at him as she shook her head. "I've spent too many months trying to get it and seeing myself fail—oh, so ridiculously!—not to know what I'm talking about, Roddy."

And then, still smiling rather sadly, she told him what some of the experiments had been—some of her attempts to break into the life he kept locked away from her. "I was angry at first when I found you keeping me out," she said, "angry and hurt. I used to cry about it. And then I saw it wasn't your fault. That's how I discovered friendship had to be earned."

But her power to maintain that attitude of grave detachment was about spent. The passion mounted in her voice and in her eyes as she went on. "You thought my mind had got full of wild ideas—the wild idea I was pulling you down from something free and fine that you had been, to something that you despised yourself for being and had to try to deny you were. You were wrong about that, Roddy.

"I did have an obsession, but it wasn't the thing you thought. It was an obsession that kept me quiet, and contented and happy, and willing to wait in spite of everything. The obsession was that none of those things mattered because a big miracle was coming that was going to change it all. I was going to have a job at last—a job that was just as real as yours—the job of being a mother."

Her voice broke in a fierce, sharp little laugh over the word, but she got it back in control again.

"I was going to have a baby to keep alive with my own care. There was going to be responsibility and hard work, things that demanded courage and endurance and sacrifice. I could earn your friendship with that, I said. That was the real obsession, Roddy, and it never really died until tonight. Well, I suppose I can't complain. It's over, that's the main thing.

"And now, here I am perfectly normal and well again—as good as ever. I could wear pretty clothes again and start going out just as I did a year ago. People would admire me, and you'd be pleased, and you'd love me as much as ever, and it would all be like the paradise it was last year, except for one thing. The one thing is that if I do that, I'll know this time what I really am."

With a dangerous light of anger in his eyes, he said quietly: "It's perfectly outrageous that you should talk like that, and I'll ask you never to do it again."

After ten seconds of silence, she went on: "Why, Roddy, I've heard you describe me a hundred times. Not the you that's my lover. The other you—talking all over the universe to Barry Lake. You've described the woman who's never been trained nor taught nor disciplined; who's been brought up soft, with the bloom on, for the purpose of making her marriageable; who's never found her job in marriage, who doesn't cook, nor sew, nor spin, nor even take care of her own children; the woman who uses her charm to save her from having to do hard, ugly things, and keep her in luxury. Do you remember what you've called her, Roddy?

"I didn't understand any of that when you married me, Roddy; it was just like a dream to me—like a fairy story come true. But I understand now. How can you be sure, knowing that my position in the world, my friends, oh, the very clothes on my back, and the roof over my head, are dependent on your love—how are you going to be sure that my love for you is honest and disinterested? What's to keep you from wondering—asking questions? Love's got to be free, Roddy. The only way to make it free is to have friendship growing alongside it. So when I can be your partner and your friend, I'll be your wife too. But not—not, Roddy, till I can find a way. I'll have to find it for myself. I'll have to go off . . .". She broke down over a word she couldn't at first say, buried her face in her arms, and let a deep, racking sob or two have their way with her. But presently she sat erect again and, with a supreme effort of will, forced her voice to utter the word: "I've got to go off alone—away from you, and stay until I find it. If I ever do, and you want me, I'll come back."

* * * * * * *

The struggle between them lasted a week—a ghastly week, during which, so far as the surface of things showed, their life flowed along in its accustomed channels. But at all sorts of times, and in all sorts of places, when they were alone together, the great battle was renewed.

The hardest thing about it all for Rose—the thing that came nearest to breaking down her courage—was to see how slowly Rodney came to realize it at all. He was like a trapped animal pacing the four sides of his cage, confident that in a moment or two he would find the way out, and then, incredulously, dazedly, coming to the surmise that there was no way out. She really meant to go away and leave him—leave the babies; go somewhere where his care and protection could not reach her! She was actually planning the details of doing it! By the end of one of their long talks, it would seem to her that he had grasped this monstrous intention and accepted it. But before the beginning of the next one, he seemed to manage, somehow, to dismiss the thing as a nightmare.

Somehow or other, during the calmer moments toward the end, practical details managed to get talked about—settled after a fashion, without the admission really being made on his part that the thing was going to happen at all.

"I'd do everything I could, of course, to make it easier," she said. "We could have a story for people that I'd gone to California to make mother a long visit. We could bring Harriet home from Washington to keep house while I was gone. I'd take my trunks, you see, and really go. People would suspect, of course, after a while, but they'll always pretend to believe anything that's comfortable."

"Where would you go, really?" he demanded. "Have you any plan at all?"

"I have a sort of plan," she said. "I think I know of a way of earning a living."

But she didn't offer to go on and tell him what it was, and, after a little silence, he commented bitterly upon this omission.

Rose's point of view may seem foolish to old-fashioned women. How do you feel about it? Important developments come in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TRAPPING OF MONKEYS EASY

Curiosity, Greed and Imitative Faculty of Animals Furnish Vulnerable Point of Attack.

When we see in the street an organ-grinder with his little red-capped pet monkey, we seldom stop to think of the animal's native home or how it was trapped. As a matter of fact, the monkey came from Asia, Africa or South America. The last-mentioned have nostrils widely separated whereas the old world monkeys have them close with a narrow nasal septum.

One might readily imagine that the trapping of monkeys is a difficult operation. However, nothing could be further from the truth than this hypothesis. Monkeys are easily caught, not by heavily built traps, but by sheer ingenuity and the simplest sort of artifices. A monkey has various vulnerable points of attack, so to speak; and these are cupidity, curiosity, covetousness or greed, and a truly wonderful imitative faculty.

A trapper can take a pair of boots into the jungle, drop them down within sight of a monkey and soon have that monkey in a cage. The boots on his feet appear to be the same as the boots he leaves; but here is where the monkey is mistaken. As soon as the visitor goes away, the monkey descends from some tree and thrusts his own feet into the boots. The inside is covered with glue, and he sticks fast; also the boots are weighted with lead and chained together.

The trapper may chain a gourd, filled with corn or some other eatable, to a heavy log. Mr. Monkey comes along, tastes the food, relishes it, and wants more. There is no limit to his greed. He thrusts his hand into the small opening in the gourd and his fingers close around a large supply of the food. Then he finds himself unable to withdraw his hand. The trapper advances and captures Mr. Monkey, because the animal's thinking-cap and his insatiable greed are such that the simple expedient of releasing the food never occurs to him as a means of escape.

Heroic Books.

Life is not habitually seen from any common platform so truly and unexaggeratedly as in the light of literature. Books, not which afford us a cowering enjoyment, but in which each thought is of unusual daring; such as an idle man cannot read, and a timid one would not be entertained by, which even make us dangerous to existing institutions—such I call good books. . . . The heroic books, even if printed in the character of our mother tongue, will always be in a language dead to degenerate times; and we must laboriously seek the meaning of each word and line, conjecturing a larger sense than common use permits out of what wisdom and valor and generosity we have.—Thoreau.

In China there is an oil well that has been drilled to a depth of 3,600 feet with the most primitive native tools.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute.)
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LESSON FOR JUNE 3

JESUS BETRAYED AND DENIED.

LESSON TEXT—John 18:1-11, 15-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—He was despised and rejected of men.—Isa. 53:3.

In teaching this lesson to some of the younger classes, emphasis might be placed upon the dramatic scene in the garden of Gethsemane, and Peter's denial at the fire. In some of the intermediate classes the scholars might be asked to write short, one-minute essays, describing the scene as though they, themselves, were present. For the adult classes of course the central theme is the way that Christ's followers neglect him today even as the disciples slept in Gethsemane, and betrayed him like Judas or denied him like Peter.

I. The Place of Retreat (vv. 1-3). In his emphasis upon the spiritual grandeur of the deity of Jesus, John does not dwell upon the agony in the garden. He, however, gives us that noblest passage in the New Testament (chs. 14-17), the like of which cannot be found anywhere else in the world's writings. Having spoken these words, Jesus and his disciples went over the Brook Kedron (v. 1) to the garden, there to bear the awful weight of agony that was crushing him (Matt. 26:38), while at the same time he must strengthen his disciples, and fortify them against the coming trials. That this place was a place of frequent resort for Jesus, Judas was aware. It was a sanctuary in which Jesus met the Father, and those who knew him knew it as a place of prayer, and the most likely place to find him at that time of night (v. 3). Rebuffed at Mary's prodigality, Judas had consorted with the priests, and now covetousness is to reap its reward. Judas was not hardened in a day. His greed for money, while at the same time listening to the teachings of Jesus, had gradually hardened his heart. Notice there were two bands that came out to meet Jesus that night, God's band and the devil's. Judas had provided himself with a large company of soldiers (v. 3 R. V.). There is evidence of great fear of this humble man. God's band was the disciples who, though they slept, were still "his own." Had Jesus seen fit to resist (Matt. 26:53) there would have been a different history recorded. His hour, the time appointed of God, had come, and he went forth to deliver himself into their hands (v. 5).

II. Protecting and Protesting (vv. 4-11). (See Matt. 26; Mark 14; Luke 22). Jesus went forth in order to concentrate the attention of the soldiers upon himself, and to prevent a general attack upon the disciples. In answer to his question, they said they were seeking "Jesus, the Nazarene," a term of contempt which Jesus answered by saying, "I am he." John adds, "and Judas also which betrayed him stood with them." Greed for money, growing into theft and falseness of life, ended with the blackest crime the world has ever known. His salutation sent them backward (v. 6). Perhaps among the officers were some who had failed to arrest him on a former occasion (ch. 7:46), and who were now overawed by his marvelous words and majestic bearing. Again he answered, "Whom seek ye?" (v. 7), and they said, "Jesus of Nazareth," the same words as before, but probably in a changed tone, showing that they were prepared to listen with respect, though certainly not with reverence, to what he might have to offer. What a dramatic picture—the brazenness of sin, Judas who stood among the enemy, and the fearlessness of virtue, Jesus, facing his accusers. Augustine, commenting on this verse, says, "What will he do when he comes as a guest, if he did this when giving himself up as a prisoner?" His act, however, shielded his disciples, for not one of them was to be lost (v. 9 R. V.), and he knew they were not strong enough yet to stand the test of arrest and trial. At this point Peter attempts to defend Jesus (v. 10).

III. Peter Denying (vv. 15-17). As Jesus was led away, his disciples forsook him. They all left him, and fled, but Mark adds that a certain young man followed Jesus. It is conjectured that this young man was Mark. With quickness of action we are now transported to the judgment hall. There we see him bound, with his hands shackled behind his back, and led first to Annas (v. 13), which was an illegal transaction, "as though some reformer should be tried at Tammany hall in New York" (Robert E. Speer). Annas was now very old. From him he was taken to Caiaphas, followed by Peter "afar off," now in a different mood than when he smote the high priest's servant's ear. With him was that other disciple (John's way of referring to himself). Now John was known to the high priest, and he went in with Jesus into the palace, but Peter was standing without at the door. Notice the steps of his failure; First, he "slept" in the garden; second, he followed "afar off" (Luke 22:54); third, he "stood" without; fourth, he "sat" in the midst.

Then notice the denials, the last accompanied by cursing. Attempts to compromise with the world meet with the same measure of failure today as when Peter was in the judgment hall. Bad company is a good thing to keep out of unless gone into to witness for Christ. Peter did not have that purpose. The Lord had only to "look" at Peter (Luke 22:61) and he "remembered." We may deny Christ by our silence, by remaining outside of the church, by denying his existence, by profanity, by ridiculing his friends, by praising his enemies or by living a life of worldliness.

RAID ON ENGLAND KILLS 76 PERSONS

Women and Children Chief Victims of Air Vultures.

AT DOVER AND FOLKSTONE

Dozens Of Bombs Rained On Streets. Defense Squadron Attacks Raiders, Bringing Down Three.

A Town on the Southeast Coast of England.—Women and children who had stood for hours in a long line in the busiest streets here waiting to purchase potatoes were the principal victims of the latest German airplane raid. Intent only on not losing their places in the line, the women and children had little warning of the raid and were easy victims of the air vultures who dropped their deadly bombs indiscriminately.

Most Deadly Of War.

The raid which claimed the lives of 76 persons and caused injury to 175 others proved more deadly than any raid which the Zeppelins have made on England since the beginning of the war.

Flying so high that they looked like a flock of ducks the raiders rained dozens of bombs on the busiest block of the main thoroughfare which was choked with shoppers of every age and sex.

A correspondent visited the destroyed district. He found a grocery store that had collapsed and was told by the grocer, who lost two members of his family, that 10 dead persons were found in the debris of the building. A dozen more were killed and three score or more were injured by flying glass and bricks and shrapnel-like fragments which were scattered forcibly by the bursting bombs.

Trapped In Narrow Passage.

Many persons lost their lives on a narrow stair-like passage-way between two buildings on this street when a bomb burst overhead, the concussion killing them. All the victims in this part of the town were struck down within a radius of 200 yards.

One of the most striking results was the small property damage here compared with the heavy loss of life. This is thought to have been due to the fact that the bombs happened to drop where large crowds of shoppers augmented by people attracted to the potato sale were gathered.

Attacked On Trip Home.

As soon as the raiders had dropped their bombs they turned homeward, probably aware they would have to face an attack from Entente Allied airplanes which would be sent against them from the other side of the English channel. The British and French airplanes met the Germans on the way and spirited air fighting occurred with the result that three of the raiders were shot down.

TEN MILLION IN DRAFT CLASS.

There Are 5,372,400 Single Men and 4,545,900 Benedicts.

Washington. — By a census bureau estimate, classifying the more than 10,000,000 men within the military draft age limit, the number of single men is placed at 5,372,400 and the number of married men at 4,545,900.

The estimate was prepared on a basis of a normal increase in population since the 1910 census and on the assumption that the ratio between married and single men is the same as at that time.

The classification by chief occupations is given as follows Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, 2,864,000; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 3,036,000; no gainful occupations, 500,500; transportation, 967,000; trade, 1,054,000; public service, 144,000; domestic and personal service, 441,000; professional service, 335,000; clerical occupations, 374,000; extraction of minerals, 364,000.

The Government, it has been stated, will not exempt any particular classes of industry from conscription but will deal with cases individually. Individuals, however, whose work is considered necessary to preserve an economic balance will be exempted. Nearly every line of industry, it is said, has appealed to the War Department for exemption for its workers.

Some few classifications are not included in the figures.

MAY MAKE PATENTED DRUGS.

Government Would Manufacture Them During War.

Washington. — Senator Pomerene introduced a bill to permit the Government to manufacture, in case of emergency, any drugs protected by patents and trade marks that may be needed by the enlisted men of the army or navy. The bill is intended to permit American manufacture of salvarsan, a German specific, which practically has been unobtainable since the beginning of the war.

Agricultural Army Planned.

Washington.—An agricultural army, composed of those disqualified from military service, to use public lands and be advanced money, implements and seed by the Government, was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Lewis, of Illinois.

Old Glory On Capitoline Hill.

Rome.—Old Glory is flying in Capitoline Hill, the cradle of old Rome's and the modern world's civilization. The Stars and Stripes is swinging from the Sixteenth Century capitol building, designed by Michael Angelo.

Seized Ships Used By Navy.

Washington.—The German steamers Odenwald and President, seized at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been allotted to the Navy Department for naval use.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JUNE 2, 1917

A GREAT GERMAN VICTORY

ANOTHER great victory for the brave, chivalrous Germans! Mad at the plentiful lickings they have been getting at the hands of the French and English all along the Western battle line, sixteen of their aeroplanes attacked Dover and Folkstone on the English coast, dropping bombs on crowds of people in the streets buying food, and killing 76 besides wounding 174, 50 of those killed being women and children.

"Gott strafe England," "God smite England," is the pious Kaiser's prayer," "and since He doesn't seem to be obeying me, I'll do the job myself. So up, my brave birdmen, and slaughter those hated Englishmen, the women and their brats!"—and they did! Valorous Germany, she can't lick the English men in fair fight, but she can in a cowardly fashion, murder their mothers, wives, sisters and little children!

MORE POLTROONS

NEW YORK, MAY 28.—"Scores of young men who are trying to evade military service and participation in the war are applying for membership in the Society of Friends. Both the Orthodox and Liberal Quakers, in session here, have announced that many of these applicants are foreign born. None of the applicants, it is said, will be accepted, since it was apparent they were merely slackers."

NOT long since numbers of pigeon-livered patriots, quaking at the thought of facing a gun, vainly sought refuge behind the skirts of their hastily found wives. Now another set of cowards in a panic for the same reason, have suddenly become religious in a queer way, and are rushing to join the Quakers! But the Quakers promise to give them a very cold shoulder! So with their teeth rattling like castanets, these slackers will be sent to join those matrimonially inclined poltroons. Let us hope, Fate, or some contemptuous war captain, will see to it that these miserable slackers are sent way up front where their chances to stop lead are extra good.

SOUP BEANS NEW CROP

The Delaware farmer has been attracted by the high price of field beans and many are seriously considering the growing of this crop. The crop is a new one for most Delaware farmers and doubtless many attempts to raise field beans will result either in financial loss or a very low net return per acre. The farmers of the State should not become so stampeded by the lack of food products that they change from the regular staple crop, which they are accustomed to grow, and plunge into raising crops whose cultural requirements they do not understand. Letters coming to the Experiment Station from all portions of the State show that the Delaware farmer is wofully ignorant as to the culture of field beans. With the high cost of seed and the uncertainty of the crop, the Experimental Station would advise all "would-be" bean growers to limit their maiden attempt to a small acreage until they have learned the peculiarities of the crop. Soy beans probably presents greater possibilities for Delaware farmers than does the field bean. Soy beans are now being used for nearly all purposes to which the dry shelled bean is adapted.

The field bean, while it thrives on nearly all soils except heavy clays, should be grown on soils that are fairly well supplied with plant food and organic matter. Bean fields should be well drained. The sandy loam and clay loam soils of Delaware, if well drained, ought to produce good field beans. The common rotations for beans in the Michigan and New York bean districts are clover, beans, wheat or clover, pasture, beans and wheat. Beans leave the land in fine condition for the wheat crop. In Delaware, beans could take the place of corn in the rotation, or could follow the first crop of corn where it has been the custom to grow corn on the same land two years in succession.

Field beans should not be planted until all danger of cold weather is past. Late planted beans are usually more free of certain diseases than early planted ones. In this State, field beans could safely be planted as late as July. The time of planting should be so arranged that the beans are ripe before frost. The planting should be done in rows and not in hills. The rows may range from 28 to 36 inches apart. Thirty inches is a common distance between rows. The individual plants in the row may range from two to four inches apart. The seed may be planted with a check row corn planter set to drop the seeds in drills or the ordinary grain drill may be used, stopping up the tubes that are not needed.

The quantity of seed required per acre varies with the size of the bean. The small pea beans require only a half bushel per acre, while the kidney beans require from a bushel to six pecks per acre, usually with rows 30 inches apart, a bushel of kidney beans will seed an acre.

The depth of planting varies with the soil. In clays and clay loams, 1½ inches deep is about right, while on lighter soils they may be planted 2 inches deep.

The bean plant will require some commercial fertilizer on most Delaware soils. A mixture analyzing I-8 or 2-8 is suggested (in ordinary times 100 pounds per acre of muriate of potash would also be used). About 400 to 500 pounds per acre should be sufficient. In the case of home mixing, a mixture containing 50 pounds of nitrate of soda, 100 pounds of fish or tankage, and 400 pounds of acid phosphate per acre is recommended.

PORK A BIG ROLE

Pork plays such a big role in the feeding of the Allied armies, and so many hogs must be raised in the future to prevent a pork shortage, that the Delaware State Fair, September 3rd to 7th, which has tendered its services as a "Food Training Camp" to the government, is offering unusually large premiums for pure-bred hogs of the common breeds.

Pork is a kind of meat which can be cured or canned very easily. This causes it to be of great value as a food for soldiers, since it is very difficult to make much use of fresh meat in the feeding of an army. A pork shortage would handicap the Allied commissary greatly in keeping their forces furnished with meat.

Pork, too, can be produced more quickly and in larger quantities than any other kind of meat. A pig six months old should weigh from 175 to 200 pounds, four-fifth of which is edible meat. A sow should raise five or six pigs twice a year, and two litters of pigs should produce nearly a ton of pork. No other farm animal can do as well.

On a farm which is properly managed pork can be produced without the use of much grain or corn, which is needed so badly in other forms of food at present. Grain is not needed to any extent until a few weeks before the pigs are sent to market. Pigs will do well on pasture land or forage crops.

There is so much interest in hog production in this territory that it is believed many hundreds of animals exhibited at the coming fair will be purchased at private sale by farmers who wish to raise better hogs. The fair is encouraging this practice in every way possible.

Howard Wathes

Hamilton Watches

Jewelry

Cut Glass and Silverware

Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

Middletown, - Delaware

LARGE CASH SALE

I will sell at Public Auction at my stables in Galena, Md.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

beginning at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp

20 to 30 Horses

6 TO 8 PAIR OF MULES

30 to 40 Head Cattle

100 PIGS AND SHOATS

Several GOOD SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, lot of Single and Double Harness and Blankets.

I will have some good cows and heifers here and some no good for a farmer to keep. If you come to me I will try and get you in right.

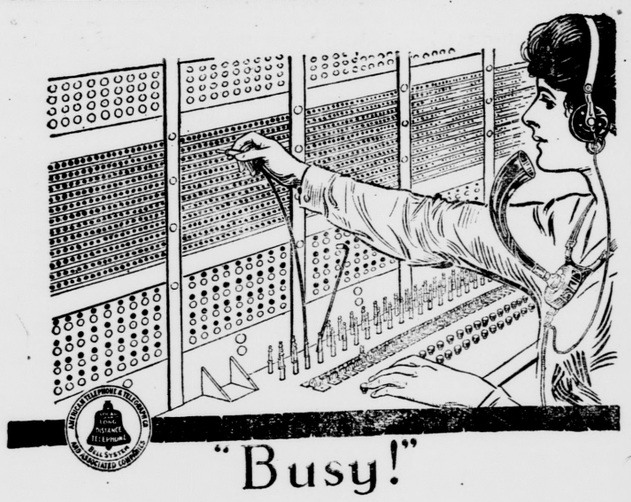
At my last sale horses sold from $7 to $120, mules from $32 to $300 per pair, cows from $18 to $88, heifers from $20 to $60.

If you want to buy or sell your stock, this is the place to come.

Sale rain or shine. Terms Cash.

S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale after this will be June 23



"Busy!"

It is actually more work for a telephone operator to report that a line is "busy" than to complete the connection.

Just before the operator "plugs in" to the "jack" or terminal of the line you are calling, she touches the tip of the cord to its edge. If the line is in use she hears a buzzing sound which informs her of that fact, and she reports accordingly to you. Bear in mind, too, that the "busy" report does not always mean that the telephone you are calling is in use—some other "party" on the line may be talking.

Busy men have busy telephones. It is unavoidable that you may sometimes have to knock more than once at their telephone doors.

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.

M. BERG

TOWN'S RESIDENT TAILOR

M. Berg, Middletown's resident Tailor, has so long been pleasing the general public, that he is sure his old patrons and others, who have not yet gotten their Summer Suits, will again give him a chance to please them with Suits made to order from his large selection of handsome Light-weight Samples—AT THE OLD PRICES! Fine workmanship and perfect fit guaranteed.

Special attention given to French dry cleaning, Pressing, Repairing etc, and all kinds of Dyeing. Ladies' Tailoring of all kinds given especial attention. M. Berg is not in town to day and gone to-morrow, but lives here all the time.

M. BERG,
the Well-known Tailor
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Staple Models

for plain men who want up-to date clothes, but not fancy models.

We carry a big line of all the latest and best Special and Extreme Models for Young Men. Conservative Patterns for the inbetweens and Plain Models for quiet tastes.

Business Suits, $8 to $15
Dress-up Suits, $15 to $35

Plain greys, blue serges and neat silk mixtures in the new colors. Sixes 34 to 50 chest.

We Can Fit You
We Can Please You
We Can Save You Money

Everything to Wear for Men and Boy's, Young Men and Little Boys.

Mullin's Home Store
WILMINGTON

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.
PHONE 117-3

All Work Guaranteed

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAT ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
249	$ 20,000
450	22,000
350	18,000
187	25,000
300	15,000
160	15,000
291	11,000
172	10,000
41	7,200
120	6,000
80	4,000
90	10,000
150	6,300
200	11,000
110	9,500
100	5,700
138	6,500
202	7,000
75	3,100
349	16,000
18	1,000
200	10,000
120	12,000
80	10,000
120	8,000
75	8,000
200	17,000
280	16,000
100	7,000
311	21,000
160	16,000
115	6,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.

Pictorial Patterns
Eastman Kodaks

Make The Children Happy

W. B. Corsets
Oynex Hosiery

Children's Day! The day of all days in the year for the Little Folks in the Sunday School! The Bethesda M. E. Church holds its services next Sunday, June 3rd, and the other churches soon thereafter, and all the children will want to wear the Pretty White Dresses which custom as well as good taste has decreed shall be worn upon such occasions.

White Dresses

Fortunately, Fogel and Burstan, have just received a choice selection of such White Dresses, both made up and in the piece. These are Voiles and Organdies, lovely White Dresses in the newest and most attractive styles, and the goods themselves of the best quality.

Fortunately, too, we can offer these handsome Dresses and these fine materials, for low figures although cotton has made still further advances over the already high prices.

Ladies and Children attending the Old Drawyers anniversary services will also find in our stocks all they need in the way of White Dresses, and other light summer fabrics at once attractive and comfortable.

Gifts for Graduates

Commencements in the public Schools in Middletown and in the towns around, are about to be held. Parents and friends need not worry about the gifts they will give, for Fogel and Burstan have a large and varied selection of all such Gifts suitable for these occasions—Call and examine the beautiful things we are offering, and you will be sure to find some article which will make the graduating boy or girl happy, and long pleasingly remember the day.

FOGEL & BURSTAN DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF FARMING

an offer is made to an agricultural community to do its plowing by contract.

No matter whether July and August next are without one inch of rain-fall; whether the plowing is easy or hard; your acreage will be turned,- WITH A FOURTEEN INCH THROW.

We are ready to receive contracts for plowing of fields, now in tillage, with in five miles of Middletown, at these rates:

For furrows SIX inches deep	$2.50 per acre
For furrows SEVEN inches deep	$2 90 per acre
For furrows EIGHT inches deep	$3 40 per acre
For furrows NINE inches deep	$4.10 per acre

Dean Harry Hayward, of Delaware College, advises both owner and tenant farmer, to "PLOW ONE INCH DEEPER EACH YEAR."

It cannot be done by horses, with comfort any time; it can never be done by horses when the temperature is 98 degrees in the shade.

The result is a shallow seed bed; and both owner and tenant is cheated.

LET THE TRACTOR DO IT

TERMS: Cash AFTER the plowing is done; or, at the farmers' election, a ninety day note. (If note is given add 10c per acre.)

Day and night shifts of operators.

We have no tractors or plows to sell;—merely service.

We are not dealers.—We serve.

When we accept your contract we assume all labor difficulties and mechanical troubles. One condition only do we impose. "Weather conditions permitting."

Do not ask us for a price on plowing less than SIX inches deep.

Give the seed and your pocketbook an equal chance.

FARM TRACTOR SERVICE CO.
(MIDDLETOWN UNIT)
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
EDWIN S. GOODNOW, President.

Where our tractors go, on THAT farm sound agricultural policies are pursued.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

DR. WARREN S. P. COMBS
DENTIST
MIDDLETOWN DEL.
(Office of the late Dr. Stites

CHEVROLET

Cars in stock ready for immediate delivery. Cheapest electric equipped car in America.

Touring car $550.
Roadster - - $535.

Large four cylinder 5 passenger $800. Eight cylinder model $1385.

SHALLCROSS GARAGE
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Call for demonstration.
Phone No. 110

The Transcript, $1.00

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

IT'S A POWDER

The Chicks Inhale the Dust. Goes Right to the Spot. Kills the Worm as well as the Germ.

The whole brood treated at once—in five minutes. Saves time— saves trouble—saves the chicks.

Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Every package by mail is guaranteed. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible. Ask your merchant to keep it

HACKETT'S Gape Cure 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid
Also guaranteed—rids your poultry of vermin. Money order, currency or stamps received. Address.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,
Dept. S. - - Hillsboro, Md

STATE AND PENNINSULA

Georgetown is still sailing along smoothly without a mayor.

The Standard Oil Company on Wednesday announced an advance of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline.

June 12 has been selected the date for the convening of the extraordinary session of the Maryland Legislature.

Chestertown has been selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Modern Woodmen of America.

The fifth anniversary of Lewes M. E. Church was celebrated last Sunday. The church, built at a cost of $27,000 is now entirely free from debt.

The Maryland State Tax Commission has notified the County Commissioners that the taxes for 1917 must be levied on the old assessment and not on the new assessment now being completed on real estate.

Sussex County is doing its part toward preventing a food famine. According to reports there have been planted more than 5,000 acres in white potatoes, and an unusual acreage of sweet potatoes.

Announcement has been made by a special committee of Delaware College faculty of the complete program for commencement, which starts on Sunday June 10, and closes Wednesday, June 13. The graduating class will number about 20.

The United States produces three-fourths of the corn grown in the world, one-fifth of the wheat, one-fourth of the oats, one-eighth of the barley, one-fiftieth of the rye, one-sixteenth of the potatoes, three-fifths of the cotton, one-third of the tobacco, one-tenth of the sugar and one-fourth of the hops. And our productive capacity by far has not reached the limit.

MEN WANTED IN FRANCE

Professor M. Van G. Smith, of Delaware College, has received a request from the United States Engineer office to forward the names of good men who are willing to enlist in one of the nine engineer regiments, to leave as soon as they are recruited for France. The President of the United States has authorized the enlistment of these regiments for duty on the French railroads behind the fighting lines. One of these regiments is to be raised from men recruited in the vicinity of Philadelphia and Lieut. Herbert Deakyne Corps, of Engineers, U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Colonel of the regiment. The committee feels it is especially desirable that large number of men should have had some experience in railroad work. It is understood the French are very short of the necessary labor to keep the railroads in proper condition. Among men called for are blacksmiths, plumbers and pipe fitters, electricians, enginemen, firemen, machinists, masons, expert axmen, horseshoers, packers, teamsters, saddlers, etc. Professor Smith will be glad to furnish details as to the pay of the various grades of the regiment and other particulars, to all those interested.

No More Fairy Tales.

"Now the giant had a wonderful musical instrument which would cry out if anybody tried to steal it." "I don't see anything so wonderful about it. I think maybe we could arrange our graphophone to do that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

"Miss Anteek has been praying for a man for years, and now she's got Percy Fitznoodle." "Oh well, she won't know the difference, perhaps."—Boston Transcript.

A Losing Sale.

First Scribe—"So the editor took one of your poems and then asked you out to lunch?" Second Scribe—"Yes—and the lunch only cost me a dollar more than I got for the poem?"

Clever Burglar.

The Paris police recently captured a burglar who used a stethoscope to hear the sounds made by combination locks on safes to enable him to open them.

Only Way to Keep.

Hokus—"If you want an umbrella to last a long time, don't roll it." Pokus—"I have a better scheme." Hokus—"What is it?" Pokus—"Don't lend it."—Judge.

Hardly Complimentary.

"Now, if you have it in your head," said the professor, who had explained a theory to his students, "you have it all in a nutshell."——Boston Transcript.

Should Be Hardened.

Sappleigh—"It's an awful thing to realize that you've made an egregious ass of yourself." Miss Keen—"Haven't you got used to it yet?"

Handicapped.

"Ernest, were you looking through the keyhole last night at your sister and me?" "Honest, I wasn't. Mother was in the way."

Not the Only One.

This buying plan of $5 down and $5 when they catch you keeps the housekeeper on the jump.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Sage Advice.

Save the todays and the tomorrows will take care of themselves.—Boston Transcript.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

WANTED—Young man, 18 years of age, to work in Press room. Address or apply Wilmington Morning News.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Maine Grown Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, and Fertilizers stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE.—Two three-quarter twin brass beds, good as new. Will sell reasonable. Apply to
MRS. A. B. BERRY,
Cochran St., Middletown, Del.

1917 SEASON 1917

FRENCH COACH

"Marcus N., Jr."

Coal Black Stallion, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs. This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del. Terms—$12 to insure, with the usual return services.

James A. Money,
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM

NOTICE!

At a meeting held in McWhorter's Hall, Middletown, Del., on Saturday, May 26th, a large number of threshing rig owners agreed on a schedule for threshing wheat this season. They will thresh from the field for 6c per bushel and from the stack at 4c per bushel. The price agreed on for a set crop was $10.00.

Another meeting will be held on Saturday, June 9th, at which time a permanent organization will be effected. All threshing rig owners are invited to attend this meeting. The following threshermen attended the first meeting: Harry R. Unruh, William H. Boulden, J. F. Conner, Palmer Brothers, Dilworth Vandegrift, James A. Buckson, Robert Fitzsimmons, Edward M. Hance, Benjamin H. Pleasanton, Issac Steele and son, Leslie E. Walker, Harry H. Hance, John B. Cleaver, John F Knox, Frank Burchard, William M. People, George K. Sill, Joseph Walker.

By Order of
THE COMMITTEE.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the County Building, Southeast Cor. of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1917,
AT 10 O'clock A. M.

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the two story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly side of Vandever Avenue, at the distance of eighty-one feet ten inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Spruce Street; thence Northerly, parallel to Spruce Street one hundred and five feet to the Southerly side of a four feet wide alley leading Spruce Street; thence Easterly, parallel to Vandever Avenue, fifteen feet nine inches to a corner; thence Southerly, parallel, to Spruce Street, one hundred and five feet to the Northerly side of Vandever Avenue, and thence thereby Westerly, fifteen feet nine inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. WITH the free use and privilege of said alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Max Lichtenstein, (Widower) Mortgagor and t. t., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., May 31st, 1917.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale ot the County Building, Southeast Cor. of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 16TH DAY OF JUNE 1917.
At 10 O'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land with the two story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the Northerly side of Vandever Avenue at the distance ninety-seven feet seven inches Easterly from the Easterly side of Spruce Street; thence Northerly parallel to Spruce Street, one hundred and five feet to the Southerly side of a four feet wide alley leading into Spruce Street; thence Easterly, parallel, to Vandever Avenue, fifteen feet nine inches to a corner; thence Southerly, parallel to Spruce Street, one hundred and five feet to the Northerly side of Vandever Avenue and thence thereby Westerly, fifteen feet nine inches to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. WITH the free use and privilege of said alley in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Max Lichtenstein, (Widower) Mortgagor and t. t., and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., May 31st 1917.,

Announcement!

I wish to inform the People of Middletown and the vicinity that I have opened an up-to-date Tailor shop, on East Main street, the second door east of Adams Express Office, where I will make suits for Ladies and Men, to the Latest Styles. I cut my own patterns, any style you desire, and you will hardly find two persons made the same. I cut the pattern to fit the curve of the body of all customers. I wish to show everyone the kind of work I can do, so you are invited to call and order a sample suit that is going to advertise my business. I have a fine assortment of fabrics from NEW YORK and CHICAGO and I am now offering them at POPULAR PRICES, My hand tailoring is warranted to please; it is no trouble to show you what I have to offer.

Special to the Ladies

Dear Madam:- You need not go out of town to look for a good tailor, you have him right here. I can make suits and shirts from any fashion book you like. I make two or three fittings, and am sure that after giving me a trial you will not only come back, but will bring your friends with you. We have a handsome line of sample for your inspection.

My dry cleaning machine does the work. it kills the germs, it cleans the garments inside and out, will not shrink or fade. Send your next suit to be dry cleaned Reasonable prices.

M. LESSIN, the New Tailor

Weber Building

East Main St. MIDDLETOWN, DEL

LUMBER

Builders will find in our Well Stocked yards whatever they need in lumber. Our prices are moderate; our quality standards are high; and we guarantee your satisfaction with any material we sell.

Palmers' Building Lime

is another of the high grade building products we carry. We recommend early buying, as it is scarce and very hard to get.

SHORT & WALLS LUMBER CO.

Middletown, Del. - - - - Phone 40

How You Can Help Your Country

Produce food, stop all waste, lend your surplus to the Government.

You take no risk when you serve your Country by subscribing to

The Liberty Loan of 1917

With our young men willing and anxious to offer their lives the least we who stay at home can do is to lend our money for their support.

You can lend your country $50.00 or more, thereby rendering a patriotic service—and your money will be safe.

This Bank offers you its service free in handling all details of your subscription.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE and ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort

Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8.00 to $10.00 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.

FOR SALE!

FARQUAR TRACTION ENGINE

20 Horse Power in good condition. Owner has no further use for engine. ALFRED McDOWELL,
Marshallton, Del.

MONDAY

OH, that dreaded wash day! Isn't there *some* way to do it easier—*some* way to avoid that terrific kitchen heat, the back-breaking job of toting wood, shoveling coal and cleaning out ashes? Yes, madam, there *is*.

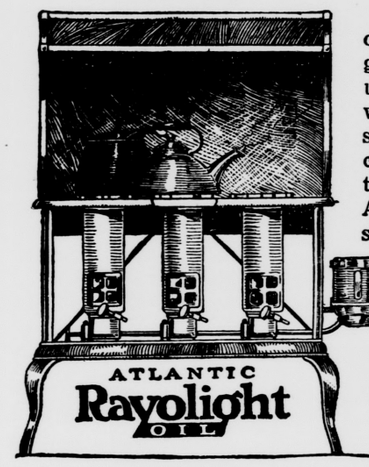
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK-STOVES

have chased this wash-day bugaboo away to stay. With a *Perfection* in your kitchen you won't have heat *all* the time, but just when you need it. The water gets hot—off goes the heat, fuel expense stops, the kitchen cools off. You save money, time and work.

And the *Perfection* will bake, boil, fry or roast at a minute's notice. Just light a match and it'll begin to "do things up brown."

Your dealer will explain its many fine points, such as the fireless cooker and the separate oven.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



Your *Perfection*, or any other oil-burning device, simply *can't* give best results unless you use Rayolight Oil. It burns without sputter, smoke or smell. And it doesn't cost a penny more than the ordinary kinds. Always look for this sign:

$15

Is our price for your choice of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

New Spring Suits

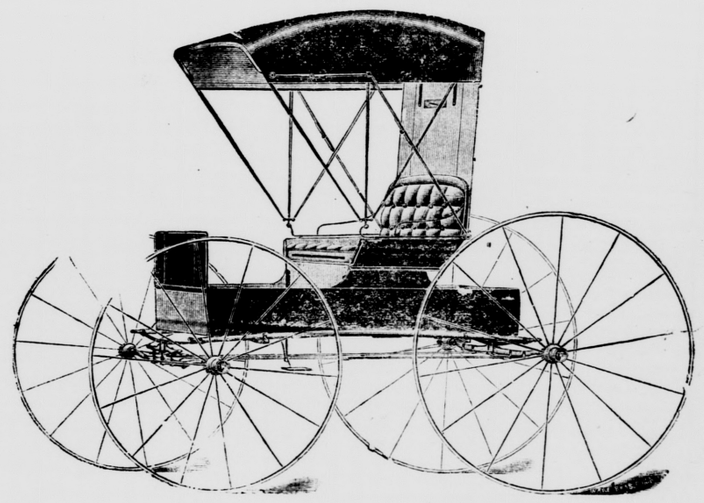
That match in every particular any suit you can buy Elsewhere at $20.00

Plenty of Pinch back cheviots, as well as Fancy Fabrics

All sizes from 32 to 46 chest measure

EDW. G. WALLS & SON

Main Street, SMYRNA, DEL.



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

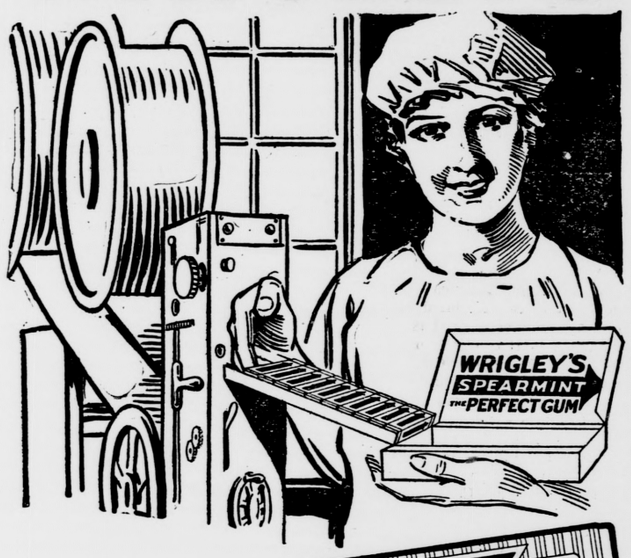
Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

MUTILATED PAGES

WRIGLEY'S



Made by machinery—filtered—safe-guarded in every process:

Factories inspected by pure food experts and highly praised:

Contented employes, of whom perfection is the pride:

Such is *WRIGLEY'S*—the largest selling gum in the world.

Helps appetite and digestion. Keeps teeth clean—breath sweet.

WRAPPED IN UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

The Flavor Lasts

One of Fixtures.

He—Your brother is one of the fixtures in the gas works, I suppose?

She—I guess so—anyhow they're going to turn him off.—Judge.

FIERY RED PIMPLES

That Itch and Burn Are Usually Eczematous—Cuticura Quickly Heals.

It needs but a single hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the most distressing, disfiguring eczemas, itchings and burnings to prove their wonderful properties. They are also ideal for every-day toilet use.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Mean Brute.

"All women are fond of animals," remarked Mrs. Gabb.

"Maybe that's why they try to make monkeys of their husbands," growled Mr. Gabb.

No Photos in London.

Photographers were forbidden to take pictures of the scenes incident to the dedicatory services at St. Paul's Cathedral in honor of the entry of the United States into the war, a fact which has aroused the indignation of newspapers and photographers. Press photographers who attended the ceremonies were placed on their honor not to take pictures of any feature of the service, either inside or outside St Paul's Cathedral. The only picture of the king and queen was secured by an amateur photographer who was concealed behind a chimney on the roof of a building along the parade route.

Gas From Old Rail Ties.

Old railway ties are used in Sweden in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

Orders Courtesy to Public.

The New York postmaster has ordered clerks to be courteous to the public.

SAXON

Strength-Economy-Service

This Car Is Worthy of Your Confidence

You can buy a Saxon car secure in the knowledge that you are getting full value in tried and proven motor car mechanism.

Saxon cars are built to win the confidence of their owner—and they do. But first they must win the confidence of their builders—and this they could not if they embodied any feature or any part of unproved worth.

So no Saxon principle of construction has ever been changed until a better principle has fully proved its greater value. And so no Saxon car has ever embodied features of doubtful worth.

Saxon cars have simply been in a state of transition, passing thru phase after phase of gradual improvement without a break in production. They are refined from time to time, not radically changed.

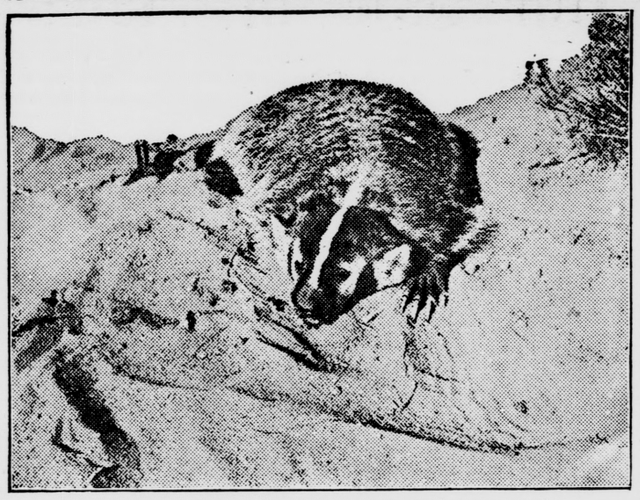
They are in the fullest sense of the phrase, products of evolution. They are developed rather than built.

Isn't that the kind of a car you want—one that you can feel confident is right before you put down your good money for it? If it is, then you want a Saxon.

There is still some good territory open for Saxon Dealers. For information you should apply to

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

DESTROYING RODENT PESTS ON THE FARM



BADGER—USEFUL IN DESTROYING RODENTS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The plains marmot, or prairie dog, is widely distributed on the plains east of the Rocky mountains, from northern Mexico almost to the Canadian border. Several other forms occupy the mountain valleys and parks westward. All live in thickly populated colonies, or "towns," and subsist on vegetation. They often take fully half the pasturage on the ranges and greatly reduce the carrying capacity for live stock. Several Western states have attempted to provide for the extermination of prairie dogs through legislation enactments; and in some of them, notably Kansas, the pest has greatly decreased. Within the national forests settlers have complained of inability to cope with the animals, because their lands when freed from prairie dogs are reinfested from the surrounding government lands. For this reason and for range improvement the department of agriculture has undertaken systematic extermination work within the forests and has already succeeded in freeing large areas of these animals.

Trapping is too slow a method of exterminating prairie dogs, and fumigation is too expensive. As in the case of ground squirrels, strychnine has proved to be the most satisfactory poison. Oats of the best quality obtainable should be used as bait. It has been found that prairie dogs take this grain readily, even when green food is abundant. Wheat is well adapted for winter poisoning, and in the South, where heavy oats are rarely obtainable, milo maize or feterita is an excellent substitute.

Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda (bicarbonate). Dissolve 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry laundry starch in a little cold water and add it to three-fourths pint of boiling water. Boil and stir until a thin, clear paste is formed. Slowly sift the mixture of strychnine and soda into the starch paste, stirring constantly to form a smooth, creamy mass. Add one-fourth pint of heavy corn sirup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerin, and stir. Add one-tenth ounce of saccharine, and again stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture while still hot over 13 quarts of clean oats, and mix until all the grain is coated.

If alkaloid strychnine is not available, the sulphate may be used, either powdered or in crystals, but it is necessary to vary the formula. Dissolve the strychnine in the boiling water before adding the cold starch solution. After the poisoned starch paste is clear, stir in the soda very slowly. Afterwards add the sirup, glycerin and saccharine as in the above directions and mix with the grain.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary metal washtub is convenient. For large quantities a tight, smooth box may be used, and the mixing done with a hoe or spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient to treat about fifty prairie-dog burrows. Scatter the grain on clean, hard ground near the mounds or burrows, never on loose soil or in holes. With reasonable care, cattle, sheep, or other live stock on the range will not be endangered.

This poison is effective at any season when prairie dogs are active, but, on the whole, early spring or a time of drought, when green food is scarce, is preferred for poison operations. In the South, or wherever the animals do not hibernate, winter poisoning is recommended. The cost of complete extermination of the animals, including labor, need not exceed four or five cents an acre.

CONTROLLING POTATO BEETLE BY SPRAYING

Results of Field Work Conducted at Tidewater, Virginia, During Season of 1914.

A report recently received from the Virginia station contains a general summary of the results of field work on the control of the Colorado potato beetle conducted in Tidewater, Virginia, during the season of 1914. The results indicate that for the farmer who grows five acres or more of potatoes bordeaux mixture (4:6:50), together with arsenate of lead paste from four to six pounds, and one pound of paris green to 50 gallons of mixture has not yet been surpassed as a spray for potatoes by any of the proprietary insecticides now in use either from the standpoint of efficiency or economy. It is thought that the most economical and efficient results in spraying under Tidewater conditions may be obtained through the application of paris green and lime dust when the first green shoots are showing, followed as soon as the plants are from four to eight inches high by some liquid spray, preferably that above mentioned. This should be applied at least every ten days.

HONEY BEE IS NOT OF VICIOUS NATURE

Little Insect Is Not Troublesome When Carefully Handled—Hints for Beginner.

To the beginning beekeeper, his first attempt to open the hive and handle the combs and bees may be beset with some difficulties, but in time this becomes the most fascinating part of beekeeping. Leonard Haseman of the Missouri College of Agriculture would have the beginner study the bees, their habits, nature, likes and dislikes, and then accustom himself to their ways. The honey bee is not a vicious creature, and if given anything like the consideration it deserves it will not fight.

Careless or nervous handling will start trouble in any bee colony. A veil should be worn to protect the face. Cool smoke should be used sparingly at the entrance and under the cover as it is being gently raised. Smoke may be used to induce the workers to fill their honey stomachs with honey. In this condition they are less liable to sting. Pinching bees between the fingers invites trouble as it is their privilege and nature to resent such careless treatment. The warm part of the day when the workers are actively gathering nectar or pollen is the best time to handle the colony, for at such times there are fewer bees in the hive and those present are more docile. The brood chamber should not be opened when the weather is cold, if it can be avoided, for the queen and the brood may become chilled.

These are a few of the precautions which the beginning beekeeper in particular should keep in mind. A careful study of the bee and its life and habits and a little effort to adjust one's actions to those of the bees will soon make beekeeping both an interesting and profitable pursuit. Every farmer should produce his own supply of honey by keeping and properly caring for a few stands of bees.

KEEPING CROWS OUT OF THE CORN FIELD

Scarecrow Is Still in Common Use—Be Careful in Using Poison of Any Kind.

(By F. L. WASHBURN.)

Scarecrows, poisoned corn and crows hung from poles in the field are common methods of protecting seed corn from crows.

The old scarecrow is still in common use about the corn fields and some farmers string white cord about the field from which they hang bright pieces of tin which flutter in the wind.

Scarecrows, if used, should be changed occasionally. The crows soon become accustomed to any scarecrow, however.

A very effective way of keeping crows from the corn is to shoot two or three and hang them by a string from poles in the field. Some farmers resort to trapping and, having caught a few crows in steel traps, hang them alive from poles. This is not a humane practice, and we cannot therefore, recommend it.

If one uses poisoning, corn may be soaked in a solution of strychnine. Ten cents worth of sulphate of strychnine dissolved in enough hot water to soak two quarts of corn will serve well. Poisoned bait of this kind should be scattered about the field late in the evening, when there will be less danger of its being eaten by poultry, stock or game birds.

A Good Combination.

Fruit, bees and poultry make a combination that is hard to beat and are things which anyone can have if they will give a little time and thought to each, but let us have an abundance of fruit for our table, at least.

Attract Birds.

By planting wild trees and shrubs bearing fruits about the home, the householder can attract birds and at the same time protect cultivated fruits from their ravages.

Parsnips Yield Heavy Crop.

Parsnips yield heavy crops when planted in deep, fertile soils. If desired, leave 28 inches of space between rows and then the ground can be cultivated with a horse. For hand wheel-hoe cultivation 14 inches will be sufficient space.

Retain Choice Cows.

The farmer who is desirous of producing milk, cream or butter, even in a small way, cannot afford to sell the choice cows.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SIMPLICITY IN NEW HOUSES

Great Progress Made in Architecture in Recent Years With Tendency Toward Homelike Structures.

The present decade of the twentieth century is a fortunate period in house-building. Lucky are the people who build, and lucky are the architects. Compared with the 1880 period, or the 1890, or even the 1900, the present disciples of the T-square are indeed fortunate, says an authority on home architecture.

Many people who built 15 years ago would give a great deal if they could tear down and begin all over again, and doubtless there are architects who wish that their twenty-year-old dwellings were like card houses—easy to demolish and rebuild.

Great strides have been made in this country within the past decade in everything pertaining to house-making. Surely the number of beautiful houses of moderate cost springing up all over the country would turn the rankest pessimist into an optimist, so far as our architectural prosperity is concerned. Whether of rough cast, half-timbered, clapboards, shingles or solid concrete, these homes express certain definite principles as truly as if built of one material. Whether located East or West they have certain points in common. Simplicity is a threadbare word, yet no other has been invented to take its place and, in our own language at least, it has no synonym. Sincerity also may be applied to these houses. Other terms come to mind, such as "livable," "homelike" and "appropriate."

No house is successful unless it is adapted to the needs of the owner; no house is successful unless the architect has used the material best fitted to its design. It seems to us that on these two points the present-day architect is superior to his predecessors.

DOES AWAY WITH SIGNBOARDS

Illinois Highway Commission Orders Removal of Unsightly Advertising Along State-Aid Roads.

In the belief that ungainly and unsightly signs of an advertising nature along public highways mar the beauty of the road itself and of the contiguous landscape, the Illinois highway commission has directed that all such advertising signs be removed from along all state-aid roads.

The order came in a letter directed from Chief State Highway Engineer W. W. Marr for the commission to all advertisers. Other communications sought the co-operation of county highway superintendents and through them to township officials as well, to the end that the antisign campaign may be carried to a beneficial conclusion.

The state highway commission desires first of all, of course, to conserve the interests of the state-aid roads. The placing of signs has become such a universal practice that it has come to amount to nothing less than a nuisance, in the opinion of the commission. Moreover, the commission believes such staring objects as the majority of signboards of today do not really advertise; that, in many instances, they repel instead of attract the favor of travelers.

The order is expected to help bring Illinois' chain of state-aid roads up to the top notch of taste and natural beauty.

Protecting Newly Set Plants.

Newly set plants should be protected for a day or two from the sun, and the protection should be continued till it is evident the plants are getting a hold on the soil and securing a supply of soil water. If this is done, the newly set plants will generally live and thrive afterward. The only time when protection is not needed is when the setting-out is done just at the beginning of a wet spell, which, of course, is a desirable time for transplanting. One nurseryman says that he transplants at any time through the spring or summer, whenever he can be sure he is to be favored by three or four days of rain or mist. However, every spring in a great many plants are lost by not having protection from the sun or by not having the protection continued till the plants can live without it.

Adjoining Towns Should Co-Operate.

No growing town can afford to stop planning at its corporate limits, for just outside those limits streets are being laid out and buildings erected contrary to the city's interest. A little co-operative planning now would save the spending of vast sums of money later to correct the troubles. All the more is this true where two or more towns are close together. The mutual planning of the intervening area is of great importance to each town. Where they touch each other it is sheer stupidity for them not to get together in planning the areas near their common boundaries.

Large Holes for Street Trees.

Dig large holes for street trees. Too many plant them in small holes in clay or shale and expect vigorous trees. All such need a sign containing the cry of Roman gladiators to the emperor: "Morituri te salutant." (The doomed salute thee.)

Possibilities of the Yard.

Even the humblest home may be made attractive by a tinge of foliage and by the color of an occasional flower. Many a poor family could readily supply itself with the needed vegetables for the home by cultivating the ofttimes neglected back yard. As a health measure such a movement will eliminate many breeding places of flies, mosquitoes and other vermin, and abolish dark cobwebbed corners where old rags, waste paper, broken bottles, tin cans and other rubbish tend to accumulate.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Using His Feet.

"Whom in the world did you take dancing lessons from?"

"Professor Glide. And I must say he didn't complain like you of my stepping on his feet."

"Ne, because you were paying him for the use of his feet and you're not paying me."

A man is hopelessly ill when he fails to make a fuss about any new experiment that is tried on him.

Medicine is occasio... help the systen. reco... tions. That is especi... in Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills an ideal medicine. They combine tonic laxative properties. Adv.

The Color Scheme.

"Has your wife started that bank account of which you were telling me?"

"Not yet, but she has collected sample checks from all the banks and is trying to decide which makes the most harmonious combination with her new embossed stationery."

Overhead Charges.

"What did that new hat cost?"

"Five dollars. That's the initial cost."

"Yes?"

"I expect to spend three times that much checking it this summer."

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

W. L. DOUGLAS

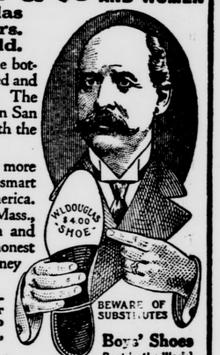
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

W.L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Boys' Shoes
Best in the World
$3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

CZAR'S ANSWER TO PEOPLE

"Forget Your Senseless Dreams," Was Reply to Modest Request for Chamber of Representatives.

An incident which occurred at the very beginning of Nicholas II.'s reign is very characteristic of the attitude of the former emperor toward any share of the people in the government of Russia, writes A. N. Sakhnovsky, in World's Work.

A deputation of the foremost representatives of the Russian nobility was sent to bring congratulations to the new emperor. Very bright hopes were connected with the ascendance to the throne of the young monarch, after a period of gloomy reaction during the reign of his father, Alexander III, and in consequence, it was decided to present to him through a delegation of the nobles an extremely modest supplication in favor of an embryo chamber of representatives, the only proposed right of which was the "right" to be consulted by the emperor whenever it pleased him.

The delegation, composed of highly respected and venerable elderly gentlemen, numbering several hundred, was lined in the big hall of the Winter palace in Petrograd and kept standing in a military order and in complete silence for more than two hours.

At last a detachment of dismounted horseguards, in top-boots and with huge swords, hurriedly entered the hall with a terrific noise and placed itself in front of the awe-stricken delegation.

Then the tiny emperor, in wild excitement, rushed in and, pacing up and down the hall in the midst of the giant soldiers and shouting at the venerable gentlemen, delivered a brief but very definite speech, the gist of which consisted of the following expression: "Forget your senseless dreams!"

Equal to It.

Husband (at office telephone)—Hello! Is this you, Henrietta?

Wife (at home telephone)—It is.

"You know that matter we were talking about this morning at breakfast?"

"I do."

"Well, there's a lot to be said on that subject, I find."

"Well, come on home and let me say it."

Women have such a good time talking because they have so little to say that they do not care how they say it.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night upon retiring will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Russia in 1916 mined 930,315 tons of coal from Ural workings.

How Careless.

"Say, young feller," said Broncho Bob, "have you got a gun on you?"

"No, sir!" replied the man with the brand-new cowboy uniform. I was told that it was better to be unarmed, so as to avoid any impression that I was seeking a quarrel."

"Well, that's a big disappointment. I needed a brand-new gun an' thought you'd be bringing along at least a pair of 'em. Don't you let anything like this occur again."

Attorneys, Bankers, Insurance Agencies

Make your service complete, place your court and fidelity bonds and burglary insurance in the "WORLD'S LARGEST SURETY COMPANY," from your own office.

We solicit inquiries for agencies from those desiring our IMMEDIATE DELIVERY SERVICE,
AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

Special.

Tramp—Have you a piece of cake, lady, to give a poor man who hasn't had a bite for two days?

Lady—Cake? Isn't bread good enough for you?

Tramp—Ordinarily, yes, ma'am; but this is my birthday.

Very Heavy.

Jay—A good wife can make a veritable angel of a man.

Bee—You're right there. Mine came near making one of me with her first pie.

Trapshooters in United States.

It is estimated that there are more than 500,000 trapshooters in the United States.

Pimples
rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with
Glenn's Sulphur Soap
Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

One hundred valuable auto recipes—save dollars by sending 10c to Guy McCord, 948 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good* Puts You Right Over Night

Pallid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills